# CONCENTRATION OF MERCURY IN SEDIMENTS AND FISH IN THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER 1975







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# CONCENTRATIONS OF MERCURY IN SEDIMENTS AND FISH IN THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER 1975 SECOND EDITION

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## CONTENTS

	PAGE
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	i
INTRODUCTION	1
MERCURY SOURCES	3
SAMPLE COLLECTION	8
ANALYSIS	11
MERCURY IN SEDIMENTS	12
MERCURY IN FISH	19
ADDITIONAL STUDIES	31
REFERENCES	32
APPENDIX A List of Common and Scientific Names of Fish	34
APPENDIX B Summaries & Analysis of Fish Mercury Data	36
APPENDIX C Raw Data	69

#### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Data are presented for mercury concentrations determined in 926 fish samples collected in 1975 and 193 sediment samples collected in 1970 and 1975 at sampling locations throughout a 52 mile section of the St. Lawrence River between Iroquois and Bainsville Bay. Results are evaluated in terms of the extent of the river affected by mercury contamination from major sources in the City of Cornwall, trends that have materialized since 1970 when a significant reduction in mercury loadings was effected and the significance of current mercury loadings in relation to prevailing levels of mercury in fish. The following conclusions were derived:

- 1. Elevated levels of mercury in sediments extending along the north shore of the river for a distance of at least 12.4 miles downstream are attributable to mercury discharges from CIL and Domtar Fine Papers Limited via the Fly Creek sewer and perhaps other sources at Cornwall prior to 1970.
- 2. Reduction in mercury loadings in 1970 has lead to a noticeable decline in sediment mercury levels in the near-shore zone between 9 and 13 miles downstream of Cornwall. In 1975, contaminated sediments persisted in the near-shore region for a distance of approximately

7 to 9 miles downstream of Cornwall at levels similar to those of 1970. Processes of chemical desorption and food chain transfer are probably dominant factors in comparison to sediment transport in translocating sediment bound mercury downstream.

- 3. Average mercury concentrations are greater than 0.5 ppm in walleye, northern pike, and probably largemouth and smallmouth bass and are less than 0.5 ppm in yellow perch, pumpkinseed, bullhead, crappie, rock bass and white perch for the populations sampled.
- 4. Common size classes of pumpkinseed, black crappie, bullhead, yellow perch (up to 10 to 12 inches), bass (up to 14 inches), and pike (up to 18 inches) on average contain less than 0.5 ppm mercury and are acceptable for consumption on a regular basis. Larger yellow perch, pike and bass contain somewhat higher levels but are suitable for restricted consumption based on recently established Ontario guidelines. Only walleye greater than 18 inches are totally unacceptable for consumption.
- of Cornwall are not significantly elevated relative to upstream populations considering species for which comparative data are available. Accordingly mercury levels in fish are not significantly affected by current mercury loadings from sources at Cornwall.

6. Based on general comparisons with data available for 1970, it is likely that mercury concentrations have declined significantly in walleye, northern pike, bass and yellow perch and other species up to 1975.

Additional sampling will be required to assess future trends.

#### INTRODUCTION

The potential significance of mercury pollution and the major sources of environmental contamination in Ontario were recognized as early as 1969. (1) Mercury usage in "chloralkali" plants in the production of chlorine and caustic soda and to a lesser extent the use of mercurial compounds as slimicides in the pulp and paper industry have been identified as the major artificial sources. Since 1970, discharges from these two sources to watercourses of the Province have been largely curtailed and related levels of environmental contamination, particularly in fish, have been documented. (2, 3, 4, 5).

Elevated levels of mercury in fish flesh exceeding the acceptable limit (for regular consumption) of 0.5 parts per million (ppm) were found in 1969 in most commercial and sport fish species in waters receiving major point source discharges. Accordingly restrictions on commercial fishing were instituted and anglers were advised not to consume contaminated species.

Before 1970, significant inputs of mercury to the St. Lawrence River originated from several sources at the City of Cornwall, the principal source being the chloro-alkali plant of Canadian Industries Limited (CIL). Total inputs from these sources have since been substantially reduced.

<sup>\*</sup> ppm = mg/kg

The commercial fishery downstream of the City of Cornwall was closed in May, 1970 based on 1969 findings of elevated levels of mercury in most commercial species. In addition, preliminary results at that time indicated relatively high levels of mercury in fish populations from the upper St. Lawrence River (upstream of Moses-Saunders dam) which was subsequently confirmed by further analysis undertaken by the Ontario Water Resources Commission (now within the Ontario Ministry of the Environment). (6) The ban on commercial fishing was extended to include all of the St. Lawrence River and most of the eastern basin of Lake Ontario. Restrictions were later removed for certain species. At the present time, the commercial fishery remains closed downstream of Cornwall for all species with the exception of catfish and brown bullhead while sunfish and crappie can be fished under special permit. Upstream of Cornwall, to Prince Edward County, restrictions currently apply only to American eel, walleye and northern pike.

Mercury contamination has had little apparent effect on the magnitude of the sport fisheries of the St. Lawrence River. In Lake St. Francis, populations of yellow perch and northern pike have increased in recent years and account for the majority of the fish taken. Yellow perch are offered extensively for sale in local restaurants and retail outlets. Also, a wide variety of fish species are utilized by Indians of the St. Regis reserve who have traditionally fished waters in the vicinity of Cornwall Island and St. Regis Island downstream of Cornwall.

In 1975, a review of available data indicated a need for expanding and updating the information on the levels of mercury in major commercial and sport fish species. In cooperation with staff of the Cornwall District of the Ministry of Natural Resources, a fish sampling and analysis program was initiated in October, 1975. This report presents the results of this program and data on mercury concentrations in river sediments in the Cornwall area obtained in other surveys undertaken in 1975 and 1970. Results are evaluated in terms of the extent of mercury contamination, significance of present sources at Cornwall, acceptability of fish for consumption and trends that might have materialized since 1970 when mercury discharges were reduced.

#### MERCURY SOURCES

Effluents from CIL, Domtar Fine Papers Limited and the sewage treatment plant at Cornwall have been identified as sources of mercury contamination. Effluents from CIL and the Domtar mill are discharged collectively to the St.

Lawrence River through the Fly Creek sewer located approximately 1,000 feet upstream of the International Bridge. An extended outfall (300 feet) and diffuser were constructed in 1972 by Domtar. Sewage and other industrial effluents at Cornwall were discharged at a number of locations before 1970 but have since been directed to a primary treatment plant and discharged offshore through an extended outfall located near the easterly limits of the city. The relative significance of these sources, past and present, as well as other possible sources of mercury are described briefly in the following sections.

<sup>\*1</sup> ft. = 0.305 metres

CIL

CIL began production of chlorine and caustic in 1935 utilizing the mercury cell process and has expanded in production capacity from 36 tonnes of chlorine per day originally to presently 145 tonnes per day. In 1970 and prior, mercury losses via CIL effluent discharged to the St. Lawrence River were estimated to be in the order of approximately 590 kilograms annually. Implementation of treatment of highly contaminated waste streams instituted by the company following a directive issued by the OWRC in March, 1970 has resulted in a substantial reduction in effluent mercury losses. Annual loadings in the interval to 1975 have been estimated to be in the order of 55 kilograms representing a reduction in excess of 90% and loadings well below the limit of 114 kilograms per year based on a standard of 0.0025 kilograms kilograms per tonne of chlorine produced per day established by federal regulations applying to chlor-alkali plants. Over a 35 month period, 1972 - 1975, effluent data indicated compliance with the federal discharge regulations 97.5% of the time. Further details pertaining to production processes, effluent sources and mercury treatment facilities and monitoring at the CIL plant have been described elsewhere.

In addition to effluent mercury losses directly to the river from the CIL plant, airborne emissions of mercury, estimated to be approximately 23 to 32 kilograms per month in 1976, may represent a secondary source to the river

via fallout and precipitation. In 1978, these emmissions were reduced to comply with Federal regulations and are about 20 kilograms per month. A recent study <sup>(7)</sup> has shown decreasing mercury concentrations in vegetation and surface soil samples from the site of the CIL plant extending in a northeasterly direction as influenced by prevailing southwesterly winds. Under conditions of westerly and northwesterly winds, airborne emissions would intersect the river. Although studies have not been undertaken to estimated mercury fallout rates, it is likely that airborne emissions represent an additional but relatively minor source to the river.

#### DOMTAR

Although various mercurial compounds were in general use until 1970 to control bacterial "slime" growths associated with pulp and paper production at Ontario mills, the Domtar mill at Cornwall terminated the use of phenylmercuric acetate for this purpose in 1964 with a total of 50 pounds being used in that year. A portion of this mercury was incorporated in the paper and the remainder, an unknown quantity, was discharged to the river. In addition, mercury was used until 1970 to achieve mould-inhibiting properties in paper, a use which did not result in mercury losses to the river. Thus inputs to the river from this source dated to 1964. The actual loading rates cannot be determined but would have been considerably less than the earlier loadings from CIL and possibly comparable to the total from other sources at Cornwall.

### CORNWALL SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT

Sewage treatment plant effluents which often include effluents from local industries, generally contain somewhat elevated concentrations of mercury ranging up to 1.0 part per billion (ppb)\*. Collectively sewage treatment plant effluents from Canadian and American communities along the St. Lawrence River may represent a diffuse but important source of mercury contamination. At Cornwall, sewage and effluents from several industries receive primary treatment and are discharged to the St. Lawrence River through an extended outfall terminating 900 feet off-shore in the main flow of the Cornwall Channel. Although only limited data are available, estimated mercury loadings based on average flows and an average of 0.65 ppb mercury in the final effluent, are in the order of 9 to 11 kilograms annually. (7) A small percentage of mercury may be removed in primary treatment and before treatment was effected in 1970, loadings from this source might have been somewhat higher.

#### CORNWALL LANDFILL SITE

A variety of industrial wastes are disposed of at this site.
Until late 1976, these included retorted sludges from the
CIL plant containing significant levels of mercury. Analysis
from five water sampling wells located around the landfill
site in 1976 showed mercury concentrations in groundwater

<sup>\*</sup> ppb = ug/kg

to be well above background levels. (7) Results ranged from 0.7 ppb to 7.8 ppb as compared with a range of 0.01 to 0.1 ppb typical of natural waters. These results show that mercury is leaving the landfill site and would ultimately be transported via surface runoff to the St. Lawrence River. However, in terms of potential effects on the St. Lawrence River, loadings from this source would be relatively minor considering the reported concentrations and the relatively small drainage area involved.

#### SAMPLE COLLECTION

#### SEDIMENTS

Sediment mercury data presented in this report were derived from analysis of sediment samples collected in the course of various surveys carried out in 1970 and 1975.

Between August 17 and September 25, 1970, 38 samples were collected at sites extending from the Moses Saunders Dam

\* (approximately 3 miles upstream of the Fly Creek sewer)

through the Cornwall Channel and downstream to the vicinity of Thompson Island (approximately 13 miles downstream of the Fly Creek sewer). In another survey of June 30, 1970, samples were collected at five sites, each located 200 feet from shore at distances ranging from 1800 feet to 4750 feet below the Fly Creek sewer and at 6 sites on a transect (approximately 5.4 miles downstream) extending from Graveyard Point (Glen Walter) to St. Regis Island.

Sediment samples were collected in 1975 in conjunction with a water quality survey of the St. Lawrence River at Cornwall, a project sponsored under the "Experience '75" program and carried out by students of the Cornwall Campus of St. Lawrence College with direction being provided by college and MOE staff. Between July 28 and August 14, 97 sites were sampled on 41 transects between the Moses Saunders Dam and Stonehouse (8)

Point. Sampling site locations and general coverage of \* 1 mile = 1.6 kilometres

this section of the river approximated that of the 1970 survey. Additional sediment sampling in 1975 was undertaken by staff of the Water Resources Branch, MOE at 18 sites upstream of the Moses Saunders Dam to expand data on background levels and at 29 sites downstream of the Cornwall Channel and extending into Lake St. Francis to duplicate sampling undertaken in 1970.

Sampling methodology varied somewhat between the various surveys but in general comparable samples were taken. Most samples were collected using a ponar dredge and consisted of surface sediment material to a depth of 2 to 3 inches in the case of the 1970 samples and 2 to 3 centimeters for the 1975 samples taken from one grab sample at each sampling site.

Samples were frozen and stored for analysis with the exception of the August - September, 1970 samples which were air-dried and held in storage until 1975.

#### FISH

Fish samples were obtained during the period of October 27 - 30, 1975 by commercial fishermen contracted by the Cornwall District of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR). A total of 891 fish specimens comprising 10 species were collected in trap nets at five sampling sites as described in the following table:

\* 1 inch = 2.54 centimetres

Station	,	Vicinity	Co-Ordinates
	A	Bainsville	lat 45 10 30 long 74 23 10
1	8 .	Charlottenburgh	lat 45 05 36 long 74 30 26
,	C	Summerstown	lat 45 02 50 long 74 34 20
ĵ	D *.	Glen Walter	lat 45 01 52 long 74 37 48
. 1	E	Iroquois	lat 44 51 10 long 75 17 10

The above sites extended over a 52 miles reach of the river from Iroquois approximately 30 miles upstream of Cornwall at the head of Lake St. Lawrence to Bainsville, approximately 22 miles downstream of Cornwall in Lake St. Francis. Station D was located closest to the Fly Creek sewer at a distance of 6 miles downstream. At the four downstream stations (A - D) samples consisted of yellow perch, pumpkinseed, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, northern pike, brown bullhead and black crappie. At the upstream site (E) white sucker, rock bass, and white perch were taken in addition to the above species. Sample size for each species at each location was generally adequate to assess prevailing levels of mercury. Exceptions to this were; a) Summerstown (Station C) where a sufficient sample was obtained only for yellow perch and bullhead; and b) largemouth bass and smallmouth bass which were poorly represented in all samples.

An additional sample, including 19 walleye and 15 white sucker, was taken from the Raisin River spawning run in April, 1976. These fish can be assumed to be indigenous to the waters of the north shore downstream of Cornwall and were taken to augment the sampling of October, 1975 which did not include these species. All fish received at the MNR, Cornwall office were frozen and later delivered to MOE, Kingston Office for processing.

Samples of dorsal fillets (whole fillets for fish weighing less than 300 grams) were taken from each fish, packaged in foil and refrozen. Total length and weight was recorded for each specimen. Scale samples were taken (with the exception of bullheads) for age analysis by MNR, Eastern Region.

#### ANALYSIS

Fish and sediment samples were submitted to the MOE laboratory for mercury analysis. All analyses were based on the flameless atomic absorption procedure. Details of sample preparation and analytical methods used in the MOE laboratory (5) since 1970 have been described elsewhere.

#### MERCURY IN SEDIMENTS

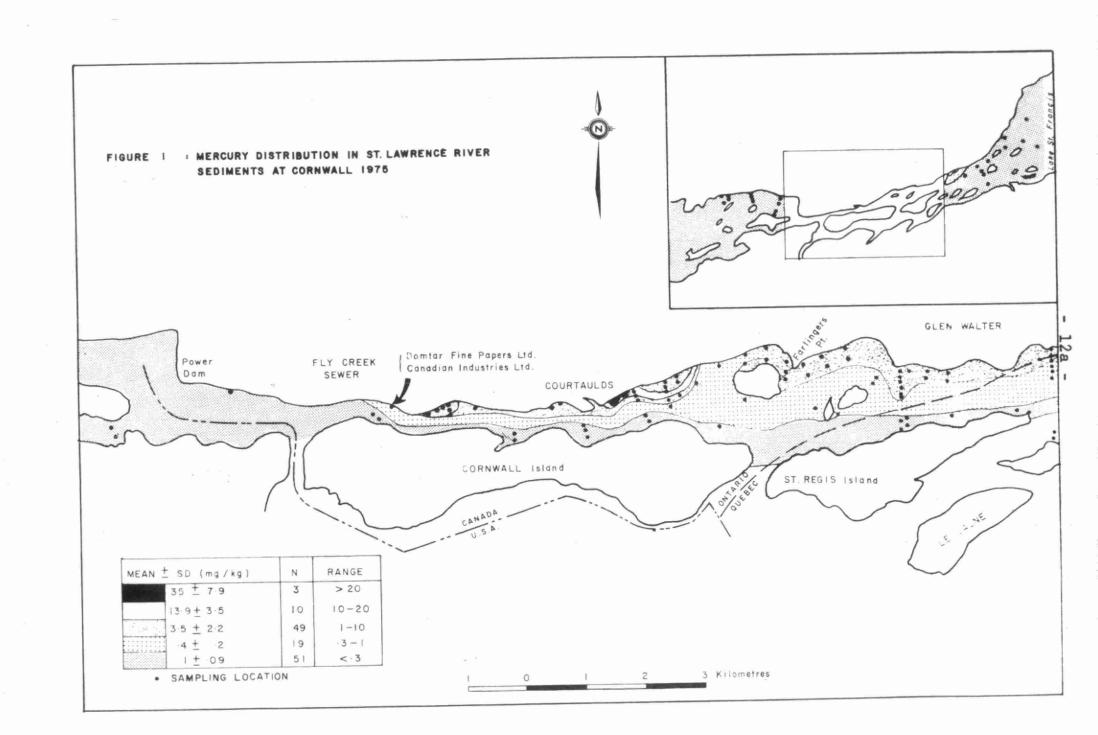
Analytical results for sediment samples collected in 1970 and 1975 are presented in Appendix C, Table C-1 and C-2, respectively.

These data are summarized and discussed in the following two sections in terms of the extent of mercury contamination from sources at Cornwall as revealed by elevated levels in sediment and a comparison of the levels prevailing in 1970 and 1975.

#### DISTRIBUTION

The more extensive data base of 1975 has been used to map the distribution of mercury concentrations in surface sediments of the river in the vicinity of Cornwall as presented in Figure 1. The distribution of mercury contaminated sediments can be determined through a comparison with the "natural" or background levels typical of uncontaminated portions of the river. Sediment mercury concentrations in the St. Lawrence River upstream of Cornwall have been determined from data obtained at control stations in this study, analysis of samples collected in the course of other surveys undertaken in 1967 and 1970 (unpublished) and 1968 data for the Eastern Basin of Lake Ontario reported by Thomas.

In general, background levels are typically in the range of 0.01 - 0.9



ppm (mg/kg) depending on sediment composition. Levels ranging up to 0.1 ppm are characteristic of coarser, predominantly inorganic sediments (less than 10% ignition loss) whereas levels are usually in the range of 0.1 - 0.9 ppm for sediments with a higher organic and/or silt-clay content. Similar values in relation to sediment composition have been (2, 3, 10) reported for other non-contaminated waters.

With reference to Figure 1, mercury concentrations are considerably elevated above background along the north shore commencing at the Fly Creek sewer and extending downstream beyond a distance of approximately 7 miles. Higher concentrations, up to 44 ppm, are evident in two zones along the Cornwall waterfront commencing at distances of 0.6 miles and 2.3 miles downstream of the Fly Creek sewer. Waste effluents from Courtaulds (Canada) Limited are discharged to the river in the latter zone and high mercury concentrations in sediments proximal to these effluents has raised the implication of an additional source of mercury in this area. However, recent investigations have shown that Courtaulds effluent mercury loadings are negligible although previous use of unfiltered caustic may have resulted in somewhat higher loadings that could account to some extent for the higher sediment concentra-(10)A more probable explanation tions noted in this area. is that these represent the first zones downstream of the Fly Creek sewer where there is an appreciable decline in river flow and increase in deposition of finer sediments

consisting of silty clay with relatively high organic content. Thus, it is likely the proximity to the major input source plus the relatively high chemical sorption capacity of sediments that account for the higher levels observed.

In examining the distribution of mercury contaminated sediments, two trends are evident. Firstly, with few exceptions, concentrations are highest at sites nearest the north shore and decrease progressively with increasing distance offshore. This concentration gradient, as would be expected, is governed largely by flow patterns and the composition of sediments which consist of finer materials in near-shore backwater areas and coarser sands further offshore under the influence of greater flow rates. At all ranges sediment concentrations above background levels are confined to waters between the north shore and the Seaway navigational channel. Comparable sediments south of the shipping channels and along the north shore of Cornwall Island and St. Regis Island contain levels within the range of background for the river. Secondly, concentrations in general decrease progressively at successive downstream ranges. For example, near-shore sediments at ranges approximately 5.5, 7.1 and 9.6 miles downstream of the Fly Creek sewer contain 5.9, 4.7 and 0.1 ppm mercury, respectively. Data for 1970 indicate similar trends in the distribution of mercury in sediments below Cornwall with the exception that the zone of contamination

extended further downstream. Concentrations of 3.4 and 2.7 ppm were measured in 1970 samples taken approximately 9.6 and 12.4 miles downstream respectively as compared with background levels measured in 1975 samples from these locations.

Based on the data for both 1970 and 1975 samples, it is evident that mercury inputs in effluents discharged via the Fly Creek sewer have resulted in the contamination of river sediments in an area confined to the north shore and extending downstream a distance of at least 12.4 miles. It can be assumed that the downstream translocation of mercury from Cornwall sources and subsequent uptake by fish either directly or through the food chain has occurred only within this zone of the river.

#### COMPARISON OF 1970 AND 1975 RESULTS

Mercury concentrations determined for sediments from selected stations sampled in 1970 and 1975 are compared in Table 1. Although the 1970 sampling sites were not duplicated exactly in 1975 the two sets of data are considered to be comparable for purposes of this analysis. While results are somewhat variable, data for the two years show a similar pattern in terms of the distribution of elevated mercury levels and trends toward decreasing levels at successive downstream and offshore sites. Values given for sites upstream of Cornwall

TABLE 1: COMPARISON OF MERCURY CONCENTRATIONS IN SEDIMENTS AT SELECTED SITES IN THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER BETWEEN 1970 AND 1975.

Distance from Fly Creek (mi.)	Distance off north shore (ft.) <sup>2</sup>	Mercury (pp	m dry wt.) <sup>3</sup>
3.1	9000	0.29	0.09
(upstream)	9800	0.06	0.02
2.6	25 100 150 450 500	7.68 3.51	9.60 5.30 1.50
5.5	160 410 820 1070 1400 1800 2130 2790 3120 3200 3300 3350	4.00 0.65 0.70 0.35 0.30 0.07	5.87 3.65 0.91 2.02 2.14 0.02 0.22 0.22 0.20
9.6	1400	3.37	0.10
	1900	1.24	0.10
	4800	0.64	0.64
	6100	0.24	0.01
	8700	0.31	0.01
12.4	2700	2.73	0.24
12.9	7400	0.64	0.04
13.3	11600	0.09	0.01

 $<sup>1 \, \</sup>text{mi.} = 1.6 \, \text{km}$ 

<sup>2 1</sup> ft. = 0.305 m

<sup>3</sup> ppm = mg/kg

and within a distance of 5.5 miles downstream of the Fly Creek sewer show no apparent change and are for the most part within the same order of magnitude for the two years. The same is evident from results for all stations up to approximately 7 miles downstream. On the other hand at stations between 9 and 13 miles downstream, it is evident that there has been a marked decrease in mercury levels at least for near-shore sites in the five year interval.

Various studies have shown that inorganic and organic mercurial compounds are rapidly incorporated into the sediments but to a degree are transitory and subsequent translocation downstream is effected by several mechanisms including physical resuspension, bed load transport and chemical For instance clearance of mercury desorption. accumulations in St. Clair River and Lake St. Clair sediments that originated from point source inputs up to 1970 has occurred over a relatively short period of time and is considered to be one factor responsible for the noticeable decline in mercury concentrations in fish. In the St. Lawrence River below Cornwall, survey results have shown that the major accumulation of mercury in sediments has been confined to zones of net sediment deposition where sediments are relatively stable due to minimal water exchange, negligible agitation from wave action and the prevalence of rooted Therefore a rapid elimination of vascular vegetation.

mercury loads in sediments by processess of sediment transport would not be expected and it is likely that methylation, chemical desorption and transfer through the food chain are collectively the dominant processes operative in elimination of mercury from sediments. The similarity between sediment mercury levels measured in 1970 and 1975 samples in the contaminated zone extending approximately 7 miles below Cornwall would suggest that inputs of mercury in recent years roughly approximate that released from the sediment resulting in no significant net change. Further downstream from approximately 9 to 13 miles below Cornwall, concentrations have apparently decreased to backgound levels in the five-year interval since 1970 indicating that the effects of reduced loading rates in recent years do not extend downstream beyond approximately 7 to 9 miles.

#### MERCURY IN FISH

#### RESULTS

Results of individual mercury analysis for 926 fish specimens included in this study are tabulated in Appendix C, Tables C-3 to C-8 by sampling location. In Appendix B, Table B-1 to B-5 and Table B-7 the data are summarized by species for each sampling location and Table B-6 contains a summary of the combined data for each species collected at locations downstream of Cornwall. Summaries include sample size (N), mean and range of mercury concentations, and mean and range of fish length and weight for each sample. The results have been further summarized in Table 2 to facilitate reference. to mercury levels determined for each species at the various sampling locations. Also given in Table 2 is the percentage of determinations in each sample that equaled or exceeded the federal guideline of 0.5 ppm, considered as the maximum level acceptable for regular human consumption.

Of the eleven species included, only 6 were adequately represented in both upstream and downstream collections.

Rock bass and white perch were sampled only at Iroquois, upstream of Cornwall while walleye were sampled only from the Raisin River spawning run of April 1976 and are assumed to be representative of the Lake St. Francis walleye population.

TABLE 2. SUMMARY OF MERCURY CONCENTRATIONS IN FISH (mg/kg of edible flesh) BY SPECIES AND SAMPLING LOCATION, ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, 1975.

SPECIES & LOCATION	MEAN	MAX.	MIN.	%≥ 0.5 ppm	N
WALLEYE **			,	And the second s	×
Raisin R. (L. St. Francis)	1.32	3.40	0.60	100.0	19
NORTHERN PIKE			*_		
A. Bainsville B. Charlottenburgh C. Summerstown D. Glen Walter E. Iroquois A-D Combined	0.62 0.83 1.50 0.73 0.62 0.81	1.73 2.42 1.96 0.91 2.00 2.42	0.32 0.25 1.20 0.40 0.24 0.25	50.0 73.3 100.0 66.7 50.0 66.7	12 15 3 3 24 33
BASS***					
A. Bainsville B. Charlottenburgh C. Summerstown D. Glen Walter E. Iroqouis A-D Combined	0.38 0.51 - 0.29 0.86 0.45	0.71 0.91 - 1.07 0.91	0.17 0.18 - 0.60 0.17	25.0 37.5 - 100.0 30.8	4 8 0 1 4 13
WHITE SUCKER					
Raisin R. (L. St. Francis) E. Iroqouis	0.51	0.79 0.68	0.20	53.3 31.0	15 29
YELLOW PERCH					
A. Bainsville B. Charlottenburgh C. Summerstown D. Glen Walter E. Iroquois A-D Combined	0.36 0.34 0.29 0.32 0.40 0.33	0.98 0.70 0.52 0.52 1.11 0.98	0.13 0.21 0.19 0.18 0.19 0.13	10.7 10.4 2.1 4.2 18.5 7.5	56 48 47 48 27 199

TABLE 2 cont'd

SPECIES & LOCATION	MEAN	MAX.	MIN.	% ≥ 0.5	N
WHITE PERCH				y #	
E. Iroquois	0.23	0.39	0.11	0.0	22
ROCK BASS		76			¥
E. Iroquois	0.37	0.70	0.22	8.3	12
CRAPPIE				(4)	
A. Bainsville B. Charlottenburgh C. Summerstown	0.19 0.25	0.74	0.10 0.12	2.1	47 23 0
D. Glen Walter E. Iroquois A-D Combined	0.24 0.20 0.21	0.31 0.45 0.74	0.16 0.06 0.10	0.0 0.0 2.8	2 49 72
PUMPKINSEED				д (40	
A. Bainsville B. Charlottenburgh C. Summerstown	-	0.41	0.07 0.12	0.0	50 49 0
D. Glen Walter E. Iroquois A-D Combined	0.28 0.23 0.25	0.50 0.63 0.50	0.15 0.11 0.07	2.0 2.9 1.3	50 34 149
BULLHEAD					
A. Bainsville B. Charlottenburgh C. Summerstown D. Glen Walter E. Iroquois A-D Combined	0.19 0.18 0.21 0.20 0.21 0.19	0.29 0.32 0.34 0.30 0.35 0.34	0.02 0.08 0.12 0.09 0.11 0.02	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	49 50 50 50 25 199

<sup>\*</sup> mg/kg equals ppm

<sup>\*\*</sup> Sampled in 1976

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> Largemouth and smallmouth bass combined.

Sample numbers are considered to be adequate for assessing prevailing mercury levels with the exception of northern pike which were poorly represented at two locations below Cornwall and largemouth and smallmouth bass which were poorly represented at all locations and for which the data are combined in Table 2.

Highest mercury concentrations, mean values in excess of 0.5 ppm at one or more sampling locations, occurred in the top piscivores (including walleye, pike, bass) and white sucker. Concentrations measured in 19 walleye ranged from 0.6 up to 3.4 ppm and averaged 1.32 ppm. Mean levels for northern pike ranged from 0.62 to 1.50 and 50% or more of individual determinations exceeded the level of 0.5 ppm. While data for bass cannot be considered conclusive due to small sample sizes, the results, nevertheless suggest that mercury concentrations are near or above 0.5 ppm. Eight specimens collected at Station B averaged 0.51 ppm while the combined sample of 13 specimens from downstream locations averaged 0.45 ppm. Four specimens from Station E above Cornwall averaged 0.86 ppm. Suckers from Lake St. Francis and Station E averaged 0.51 and 0.44 ppm, respectively.

Other species contained average mercury concentations in the range of 0.18 to 0.40 ppm at all sampling locations. Mean concentrations in all samples of pumpkinseed, brown bullhead, black crappie and white perch were in the order of 0.2 ppm and levels were less than 0.5 ppm in at least 95% of all

specimens tested. Somewhat higher mean levels were determined in yellow perch and rock bass ranging from 0.29 to 0.40 ppm.

About 90 and 80 percent, respectively of the downstream and upstream samples of yellow perch were less than 0.5 ppm.

In summary, the above results indicate that relatively higher mercury concentrations occur in walleye, northern pike and likely largemouth and smallmouth bass. White sucker appears to have intermediate levels and other species tested had appreciably lower levels. The significance of these findings in terms of human consumption of fish and the effects of sources of mercury contamination at Cornwall on mercury levels in downstream versus upstream populations are discussed in the following two sections.

#### MERCURY CONCENTRATIONS IN RELATION TO SIZE OF FISH

A positive correlation of concentrations of mercury in fish (flesh) with size (length and weight) and age has been demonstrated in a number of studies. Because of the wide range of mercury concentrations evident within a single fish population, a sample estimate of mean mercury concentration in the population is of little value in terms of providing useful guidelines on the acceptability of fish for human consumption. Often, the size frequency distribution within samples is not representative of that in the population from which they were derived even though a wide range of size classes may be included. To overcome these difficulties the relationship between mercury concentration and size was

described by regression analysis, and used to estimate or predict mercury concentrations for selected size classes. On a statistical and theoretical basis, a geometric regression model has been shown to best describe the relationship. Data for the St. Lawrence River were analyzed using linear, exponential and geometric models to describe mercury-length and mercury-weight relationships. In nearly all cases, highest correlation coefficients were obtained using a geometric expression to describe the mercury vs. length or weight relationship. Plots of mercury concentration versus fish length and weight are presented in Appendix B, Figures B-1 to B-7 for samples giving a significant correlation coefficient at the 95% confidence level. For each plot the regression line fitted by least squares is given along with the 95% prediction limits about the line and a horizontal line has been plotted indicating the 0.5 ppm level. Also plotted for further reference purposes is the relationship between length-weight and histograms showing the percent frequency distribution of mercury concentrations within the sample. Regression parameters are given in Tables B-1 to B-7.

For statistical reasons and because of the ease and practicability of determining fish lengths, mercury concentrations for selected length classes were calculated from the regression equation (for samples giving significant correlation coefficient) and are shown in Tables B-1 to B-7 under the heading of Mercury Concentrations in Relation to Fish Length. Letters A to D have been used to designate four mercury concentration intervals in the range of less than 0.5 ppm to greater than 1.5 ppm and are applied to length classes (given in inches) indicating estimated mercury concentration at the upper limit of the indicated size range. While this analysis is provided for various species at each of the sampling locations, special reference should be made to Table B-5 (Iroquois data), Table B-6 (combined downstream data) and Table B-7 (Lake St. Francis walleye) for the purpose of evaluating size ranges of fish species having acceptable levels.

With reference to the federal guideline of 0.5 ppm for unrestricted consumption and recent Ontario guidelines , recommending restricted rates of consumption of fish containing mercury concentrations in the range of 0.5 to 1.5 ppm, it is evident from this study that most sizes of the species included can be safely eaten at least on an occasional basis. Specifically it is apparent that common size ranges and more than 97 per cent of bullhead, pumpkinseed, white perch. and black crappie tested contain less than 0.5 ppm mercury and therefore, can be consumed on a regular basis.

Also, yellow perch up to 12 inches, pike up to 18 inches and largemouth bass from Lake St. Francis up to 14 inches in length are acceptable for regular consumption, whereas restricted consumption is recommended for larger fish of these species. Of the fish tested, only Lake St. Francis walleye larger than 22 inches should not be eaten at all.

(13)

Recently published Ontario guidelines should be referred to for more detail concerning recommended consumption rates for restricted size classes.

#### COMPARISON OF DOWNSTREAM AND UPSTREAM POPULATIONS

A comparison of mercury concentrations in fish populations below Cornwall relative to upstream populations is pertinent to an evaluation of the significance of continuing but reduced mercury loadings from the CIL chlor-alkali plant at Cornwall and the effects of residual mercury burdens in river sediments below Cornwall.

Valid comparisons between whole sample means cannot be made due to the dominance of the fish size factor in governing mercury concentrations and the usual dissimilarity between samples in terms of the size frequency distribution. Accordingly an analysis was made of differences in mean mercury levels for specific size (length) classes of fish between sampling locations (Table 3). The analysis includes four species of fish occupying a range in trophic levels and represented

TABLE 3. COMPARISON OF MERCURY CONCENTRATIONS IN SELECTED SIZE RANGES OF FOUR SPECIES OF FISH FROM FIVE LOCATIONS IN THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER. 1975. (Significant differences between means indicated by an asterisk).

SPECIES	LOCATION	MERCUR Mean	Y (ppm) <sup>1</sup> S.D.	I Mean	ENGTH (		N
e/			9				
Y. Perch	B *	0.381 0.340 0.302 0.327 0.403 0.340	0.104 0.076 0.049 0.079 0.177 0.085	19.8 20.3 21.6 21.6 20.4 20.7	1.29 1.30 1.43 1.16 1.38 1.58	17.6-22.0 19.0-24.2	24 22 19 19 6 84
Bullhead	A B C * * D E ABCD	0.167 0.155 0.155 0.183 0.204 0.168	0.058 0.032 0.021 0.040 0.060 0.042	24.3 24.4 23.4 24.9 24.0 24.6		23.0-25.9 23.0-25.9 23.0-25.9 23.0-25.9	11 15 2 11 17 39
Pike	A * B C D E ABCD	0.464 0.674 0.400 0.518 0.572	0.123 0.154 - 0.276 0.174	53.7 54.7 - 56.7 56.3 54.5	3.41 3.02 - 2.18 3.02	-	5 7 - 1 9 13
Sucker L.	St.Francis E	0.496 0.481	0.199 0.115	45.5 44.5	1.31 1.51	43.5-47.0 43.0-47.0	8 13

<sup>1</sup> ppm = mg/kg

 $<sup>2 \ 1 \</sup> cm = 0.394 \ inches$ 

by adequate sample numbers at most sampling locations. selection of the size interval for each species was based on maximizing the number of determinations within the size interval at all stations consistent with ensuring comparable size frequency distribution and mean lengths. In Table 3, the results are presented including mean mercury levels and length data for each sampling location and for the combined downstream locations. Statistically significant differences at the 95% probability level in mean mercury concentrations between stations and between the combined downstream (A,B,C,D) and upstream (E) stations are indicated. While six comparisons show significant differences, it is clear that there are no consistent trends in terms of higher concentrations at Station D relative to Station A nor are concentrations for downstream populations significantly greater than upstream populations. In the case of bullheads concentrations are apparently higher in the upstream population.

Based on these data and other data (unpublished) that show very similar levels of mercury in fish from the upper river and the Eastern Basin of Lake Ontario, it can be concluded that levels of mercury in fish from waters downstream of Cornwall are governed predominantly by background levels in the river and are not significantly elevated due to current mercury loading rates from Cornwall sources.

#### TRENDS SINCE 1970

A further objective of the present study is an evaluation of trends in fish mercury levels following action taken in 1970 to reduce mercury loadings at Cornwall. Based on findings of other studies which have shown relatively rapid declines in mercury levels for fish particularly in large river systems following controls on mercury pollution, similar trends would be expected for the Lake St. Francis portion of the St. Lawrence River. Such an evaluation can also lead to estimation of decline rates and possibly predictions of mercury levels in relation to future time intervals.

An attempt was made to collate fish mercury data for the 1970 period for purposes of comparing the results with the 1975 data base. However, a review of the available information has revealed various inadequacies in the earlier data base including a) availablility of only data summaries (instead of raw data sources) which for the most part provide only pooled information for populations upstream and downstream of Cornwall; b) the absence of length-weight data for the samples tested; and c) limited numbers of tests for most species. Consequently, definitive comparisons are not possible.

Notwithstanding these limitations, a review of the two sets of data nevertheless suggests that declines in mercury levels have probably occurred in at least some species. One comparison can be made with pooled data for all locations in the river reported by the OWRC for results up to January 1971 which indicate higher levels for northern pike (0.94),

yellow perch (0.62), and bass (1.20) relative to the 1975 data and a comparable level for bullhead (0.20). sizes ranged from 10 to 40 determinations and a majority of these were probably collected from Lake St. Francis. second comparison can be made with data reported for Lake and for which sample size varied from St. Francis alone approximately 10 to 20 specimens. Levels for largemouth bass (1.20), northern pike (1.08), yellow perch (0.64), and bullhead (0.18) are similar to those noted above and again indicate relatively higher levels in 1970 with the exception of bullheads. A third comparison is based on two samples of Lake St. Francis walleye collected in 1970 and 1976, consisting of 22 and 19 specimens, respectively and for which mean lengths, ranges in length and length frequency distributions are similar. Average mercury concentration for the 1970 sample was 2.38 ppm as compared with 1.32 ppm for the 1976 sample. From the above comparisons it seems likely that mercury levels for the piscivorous and perhaps other species have declined appreciably since 1970. Levels in fish have probably reached a steady state considering the analysis given in the preceding section showing similar levels in upstream populations and the likelihood that concentrations in downstream populations are governed by prevailing background levels in the river. However, additional sampling in the future will be required to substantiate this point.

#### ADDITIONAL STUDIES

Additional data of significance to the present evaluation of mercury contamination of the St. Lawrence River is expected to be derived from continuing sampling and testing programs either planned or in the implementation stage in 1977. Sediment samples acquired at approximately 150 stations between Brockville and Morrisburg are scheduled for mercury analysis. These results will expand the sediment data base for this portion of the river and will provide an assessment of possible additional sources of mercury contributing to elevated levels of mercury in fish populations upstream of Cornwall. Additional fish sampling for mercury analysis in Lake St. Lawrence is scheduled by MNR with emphasis on those , species for which present data are lacking or insufficient in order to further assess the relative level of mercury in these fish as compared with those from Lake St. Francis. Also, through assistance being provided by the St. Regis Indian Band Council arrangements have been made to acquire additional fish samples for mercury analysis. Species and sampling locations not represented in the 1975 sampling will In addition to expanding the present data be included. base, the results will be particularly meaningful in terms of further evaluating mercury levels in fish populations utilized by native peoples of the St. Regis reserve.

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# APPENDIX A

LIST OF COMMON AND SCIENTIFIC NAMES

OF FISH SPECIES REFERRED TO IN THIS REPORT

### COMMON NAME

SCIENTIFIC NAME

black crappie
brown bullhead
channel catfish
largemouth bass
northern pike
pumpkinseed
rock bass
smallmouth bass
walleye
white perch
white sucker
yellow perch

Pomoxis nigromaculatus

Ictalurus nebulosus

Ictalurus punctatus

Micropterus salmoides

Esox lucius

Lepomis gibbosus

Ambloplites rupestris

Micropterus dolomieui

Stizostedion vitreum

Morone americana

Catostomus commersoni

Perca flavescens

#### APPENDIX B

FISH MERCURY DATA SUMMARIES AND REGRESSION ANALYSIS BY SPECIES AND LOCATION.

- Tables B1 B7: Mean and range of mercury concentrations, lengths, and weights; no. of analyses, classification of mercury concentration in relation to length; regression data.
- Figures B1 B7: Frequency distribution of mercury levels and relationships between mercury length, mercury weight and length weight.

### INDEX

Table B1 Table B2 Table B3 Table B4 Table B5 Table B6 Table B7	Charlottenburgh (B) Summerstown (C) Glen Walter (D) Iroquois (E) Pooled Downstream (A,B,C,D)
Fig. Bl	Bainsville a) black crappie b) pumpkinseed c) bullhead d) yellow perch
Fig. B2	Charlottenburgh a) black crappie b) pike c) yellow perch d) bullhead e) pumpkinseed
Fig. B3 Fig. B4	Summerstown a) bullhead b) yellow perch Glen Walter a) bullhead b) pumpkinseed c) yellow perch
Fig. B5	Iroquois a) pumpkinseed b) pike c) yellow perch d) black crappie
Fig. B6	Pooled downstream a) yellow perch b) bullhead c) pike d) pumpkinseed e) black crappie f) largemouth bass
Fig. B7	Raisin River a) walleye

MERCURY DATA SUMMARY ONTARIO MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT, LABORATORY SERVICES BRANCH

LOCATION: LAKE ONTARIO #5, 1975 BAINSVILLE , GLENGARRY COUNTY

LAT/LONG: 4511/7425

SPECIES	N	MERCU			LENGT	H (CM.)		WEIGH	T(GM.)	
		MEAN	RA	NGE	MEAN	RA	NGE	MEAN	RA	MGE
PIKE	12	0.62	0.32-	1.73	56.2	42.0-	79.6	1134	379-	2639
B. CRAPPIE*	47	0.19	0.10-	0.74	20.0	16.5-	29.0	139	62-	418
P'SEED *	50	0.24	0.07-	0.41	16.4	13.9-	19.9	114	61-	198
L.M. BASS	4	0.38	0.17-	0.71	28.4	20.5-	39.0	510	134-	1228
B.BULLHEAD*	49	0.18	0.02-	0.29	26.7	20.3-	31.5	272	100-	422
Y. PERCH *	56	0.36	0.13-	0.98	19.4	15.8-	24.3	93	45	172

SIZE SPECIFIC CLASSIFICATION AVAILABLE

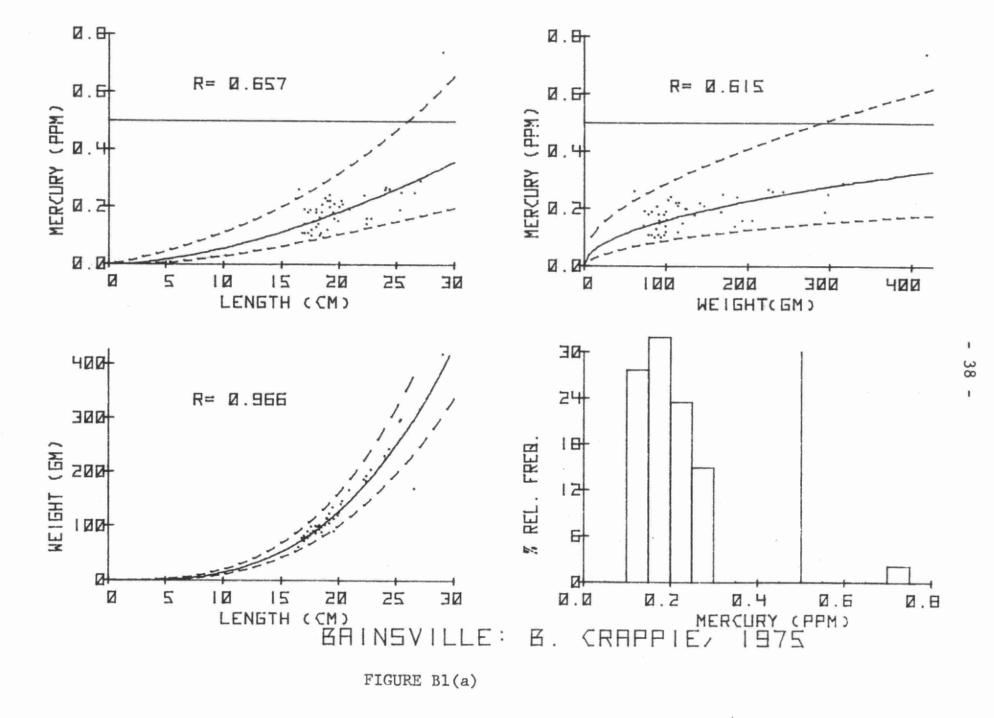
# MERCURY CONCENTRATION IN RELATION TO FISH LENGTH

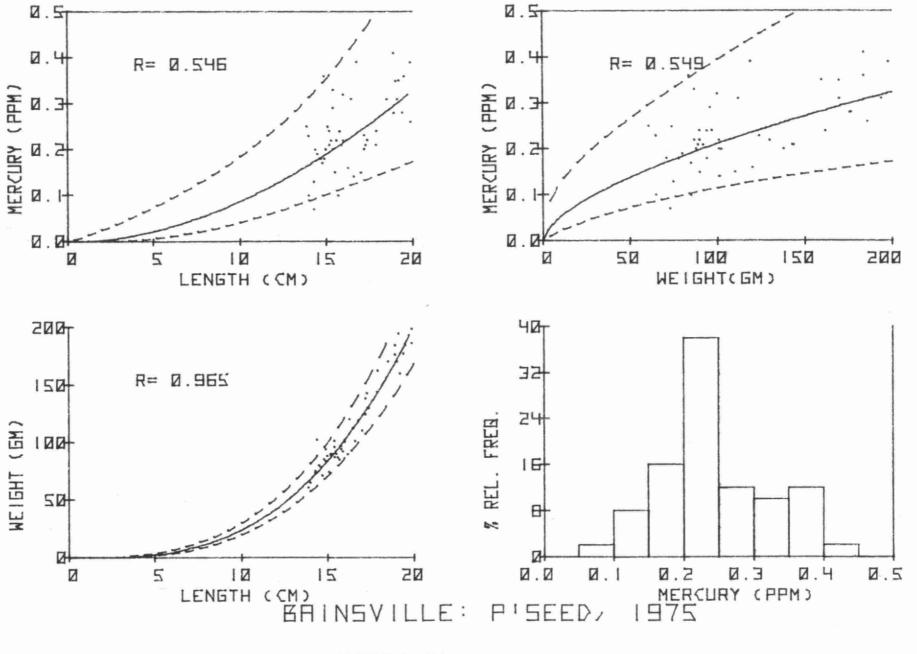
				SIZE	RANGE	IN IN(	CHES			
	< 6	6-8	8-10	10-12	12-14	14-18	18-22	22-26	26-30	>30
	Ĥ	Ħ	A	Ĥ	Ħ	*****	***		•••	****
	Ĥ	A	8	run,		200	****	Miles	****	****
.BULLHEAD	****	Ħ	A	Ħ	Ħ	um	****	****	*****	, man
. PERCH	Ħ	Ĥ	Ħ	В	В	-	****	****	. ****	*****
	. CRAPPIE 'SEED .BULLHEAD	. CRAPPIE A 'SEED A .BULLHEAD —	. CRAPPIE A A 'SEED A A .BULLHEAD — A	. CRAPPIE A A A 'SEED A A B .BULLHEAD — A A	PECIES (6 6-8 8-10 10-12 . CRAPPIE A A A A 'SEED A A B - .BULLHEAD - A A A	PECIES       <6	PECIES       6       6-8       8-10       10-12       12-14       14-18         . CRAPPIE       A       A       A       A       -	PECIES     6     6-8     8-10     10-12     12-14     14-18     18-22       . CRAPPIE     A     A     A     A     -     -       'SEED     A     A     B     -     -     -       . BULLHEAD     -     A     A     A     -     -       . PERCH     A     A     B     B     B     -     -	PECIES       6       6-8       8-10       10-12       12-14       14-18       18-22       22-26         . CRAPPIE       A       A       A       A       - </td <td>PECIES       6-8       8-10       10-12       12-14       14-18       18-22       22-26       26-30         . CRAPPIE       A       A       A       A       -       <td< td=""></td<></td>	PECIES       6-8       8-10       10-12       12-14       14-18       18-22       22-26       26-30         . CRAPPIE       A       A       A       A       - <td< td=""></td<>

- Ä
- MERCURY CONCENTRATION <0.5 PPM
  MERCURY CONCENTRATION 0.5-1.0 PPM
  MERCURY CONCENTRATION 1.0-1.5 PPM В
- [];
- MERCURY CONCENTRATION >1.5 PPM D
- MERCURY DATA NOT AVAILABLE FOR THIS SIZE

### \*\*\*\*\*\*\*REGRESSION DATA\*\*\*\*

SPECIES	A0	A1	R	STD LEN.	HG AT STD.
B. CRAPPIE	0.001248	1.66544	0.657	0	0.00
P'SEED	0.001099	1.90508	0.546	0	0.00
B.BULLHEAD	0.000058	2.42802	0.511	0	0.00
Y, PERCH	0.005337	2.92002 1.40003	0.374	0 0	0.00 0.00





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FIGURE B1(b)

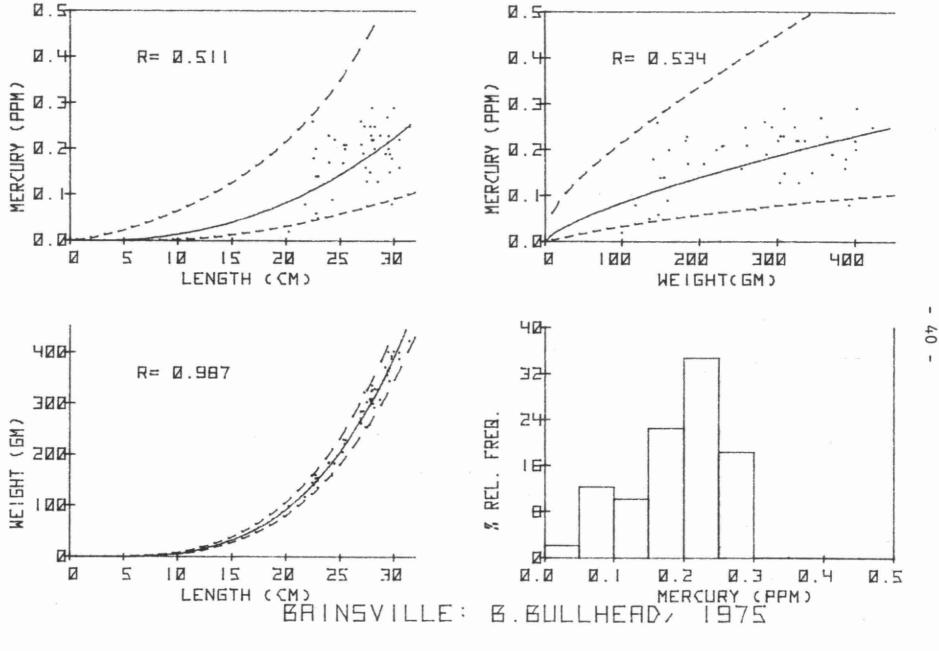
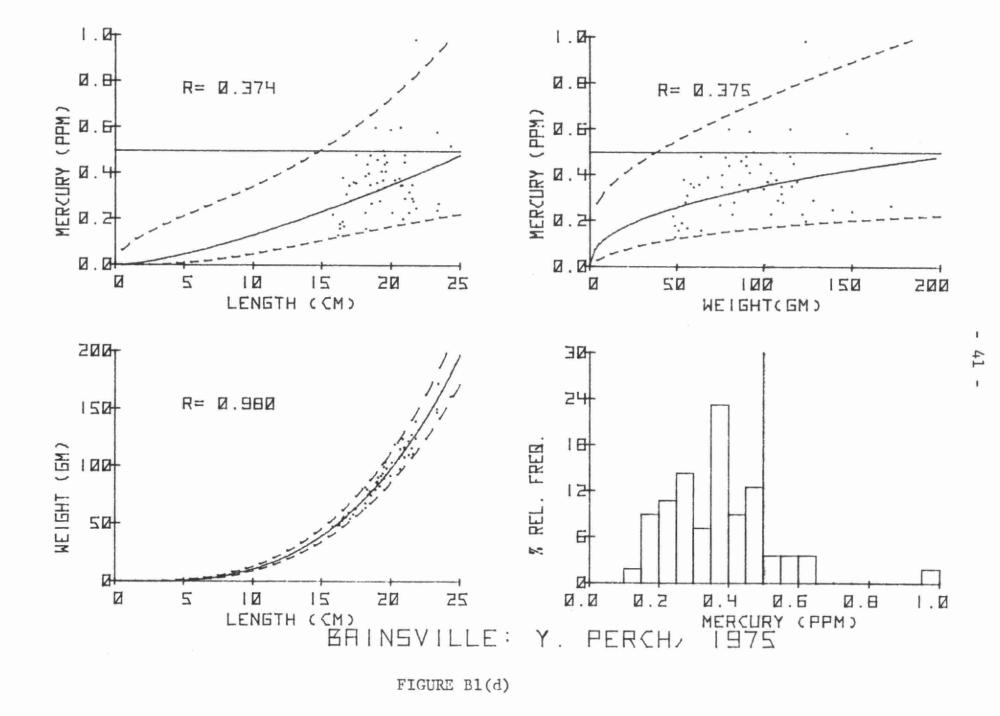


FIGURE B1(c)



MERCURY DATA SUMMARY ONTARIO MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT, LABORATORY SERVICES BRANCH

LOCATION: LAKE ONTARIO #5, 1975

CHARLOTTENBURG, GLENGARRY COUNTY

LAT/LONG: 4510/7438

SPECIES	N	MERCUI				H (CM.)		WEIGHT	(GM.)	
		MEAN	RA	NGE	MEAN.	RA	NGE	MEAN	RA	NGE
L.M. BASS *	8	0.51	0.18-	0.91	30.2	21.5-	38.8	548	216-	1088
B. CRAPPIE*	23	0.25	0.12-	0.60	20.1	15.0-	30.0	141	50-	500
PIKE *	15	0.83	0.25-	2.42	55.2	30.0-	81.0	1178	390-	3430
Y. PERCH *	48	0.34	0.20-	0.70	20.2	16.6-	23.2	114	62-	168
B.BULLHEAD*	50	0.18	0.08-	0.32	26.9	21.1-	35.5	300	130-	719
P'SEED *	49	0.23	0.12-	0.50	17.0	14.5-	22.1	129	78-	275

SIZE SPECIFIC CLASSIFICATION AVAILABLE

# MERCURY CONCENTRATION IN RELATION TO FISH LENGTH

				SIZE	RANGE	IN INC	CHES			
SPECIES	< 6	6-8	8-10	10-12	12-14	14-18	18-22	22-26	26-30	>30
L.M. BASS	(8664)	A	Ĥ	A	В	В	heres.	y New	ines.	
B. CRAPPIE	A	Ĥ	Ĥ	A	В	****	11984	****	neres	Name?
PIKE	****	****	www.	A	A	[6]	E	C	C	Ti
Y. PERCH	Ĥ	Ĥ	Ä	В	В	****	Anna		1000	sacer.
B.BULLHEAD	-	Ĥ	Ĥ	Ĥ	A	A	-	****	#1900	
P'SEED	A	"A	A	***		wine.		41946	. etaer	****

- MERCURY CONCENTRATION (0.5 PPM
- MERCURY CONCENTRATION 0.5-1.0 PPM В
- C
- D
- MERCURY CONCENTRATION 1.0-1.5 PPM
  MERCURY CONCENTRATION >1.5 PPM
  MERCURY DATA NOT AVAILABLE FOR THIS SIZE

#### \*\*\*\*\*\*\*REGRESSION DATA\*\*\*\*

SPECIES L.M. BASS B. CRAPPIE PIKE Y. PERCH B.BULLHEAD P'SFFT	A0 0.002276 0.002824 0.000351 0.002599 0.011393	A1 1.56757 1.48519 1.90290 1.61021 0.83486	R 0.669 0.711 0.780 0.440 0.405	STD LEN. 0 0 60 0	HG AT STD. 0.00 0.00 0.85 0.00
P'SEED	0.006916	1.23083	0.401	Ø	0.00

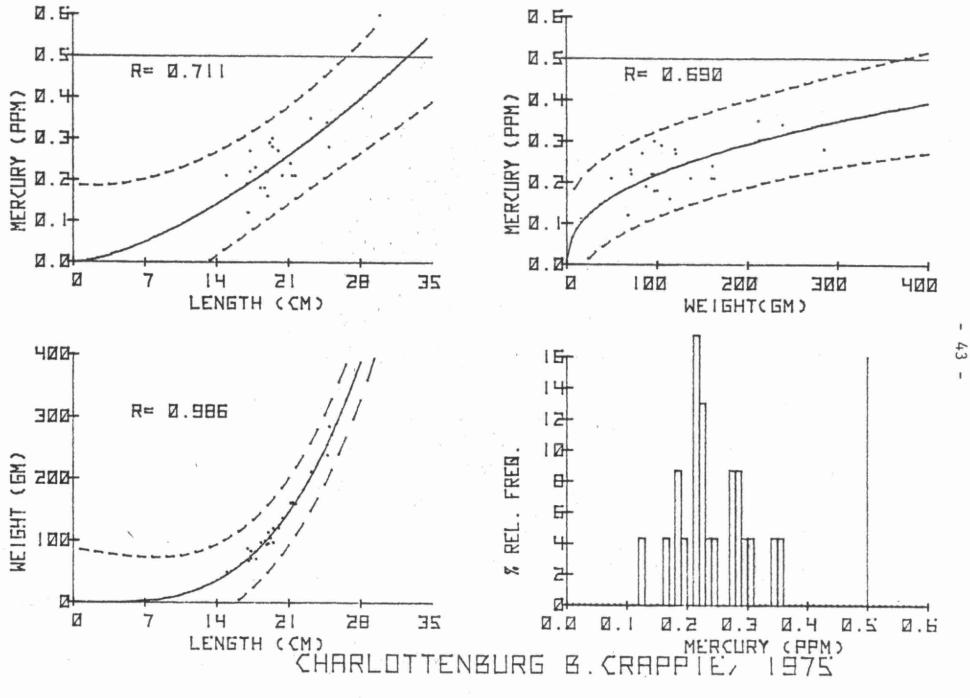


FIGURE B2(a)

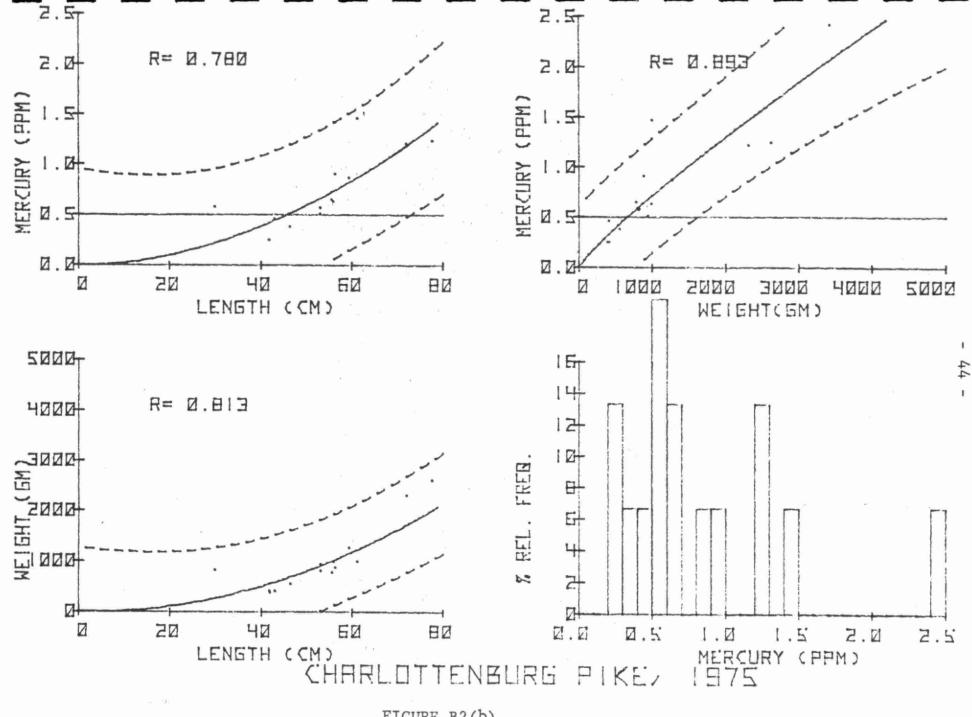


FIGURE B2(b)

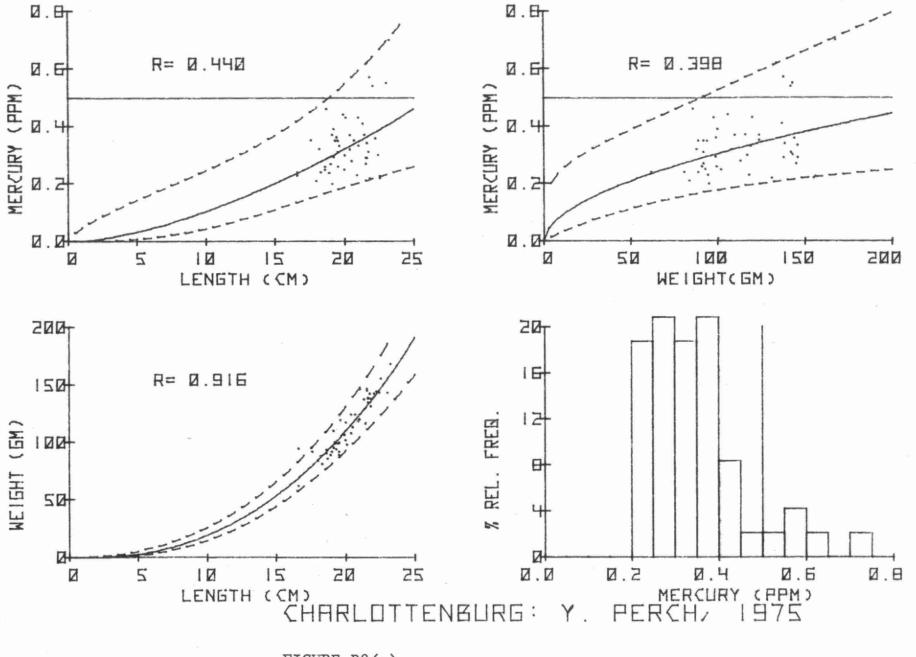


FIGURE B2(c)

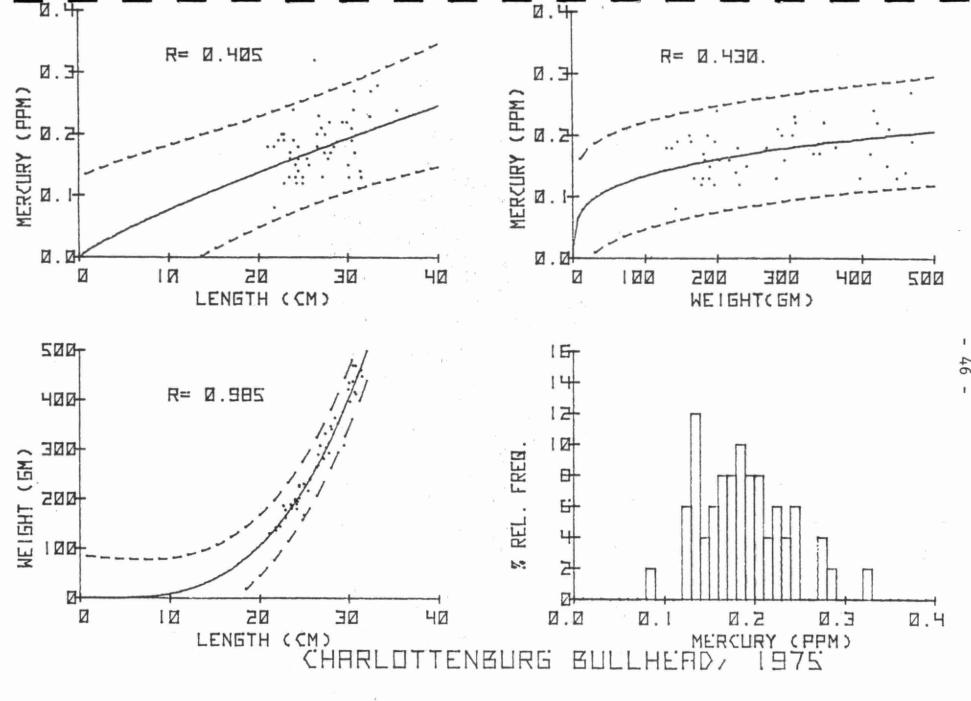


FIGURE B2(d)

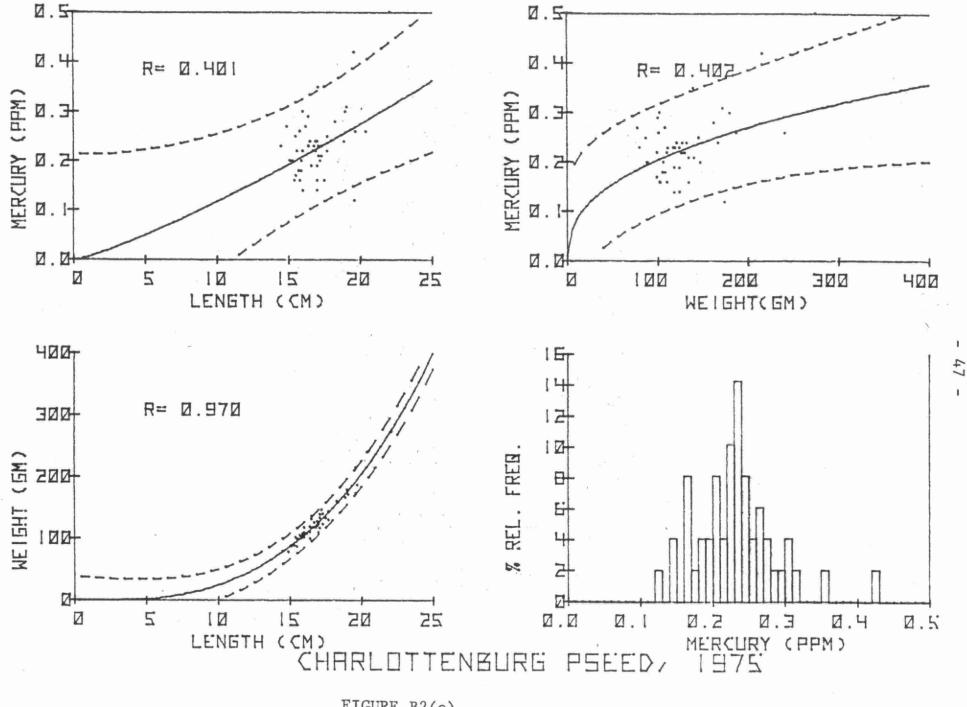


FIGURE B2(e)

MERCURY DATA SUMMARY
ONTARIO MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT, LABORATORY SERVICES BRANCH

LOCATION: LAKE ONTARIO #5, 1975

SUMMERSTOWN , GLENGARRY COUNTY

LAT/LONG: 4504/7433

SPECIES N MERCURY CONC. LENGTH (CM.) WEIGHT(GM.) RANGE MEAN RANGE MEAN MEAN RANGE 30.8 22.0- 35.0 128-B.BULLHEAD\* 48 0.20 0.12- 0.34 452 727 21.1 18.0-73.3 73.0-0.29 0.19- 0.52 133 253 Y. PERCH \* 47 26.9 80-PIKE 2 1.58 1.20- 1.96 73.6 2405 2343-2468

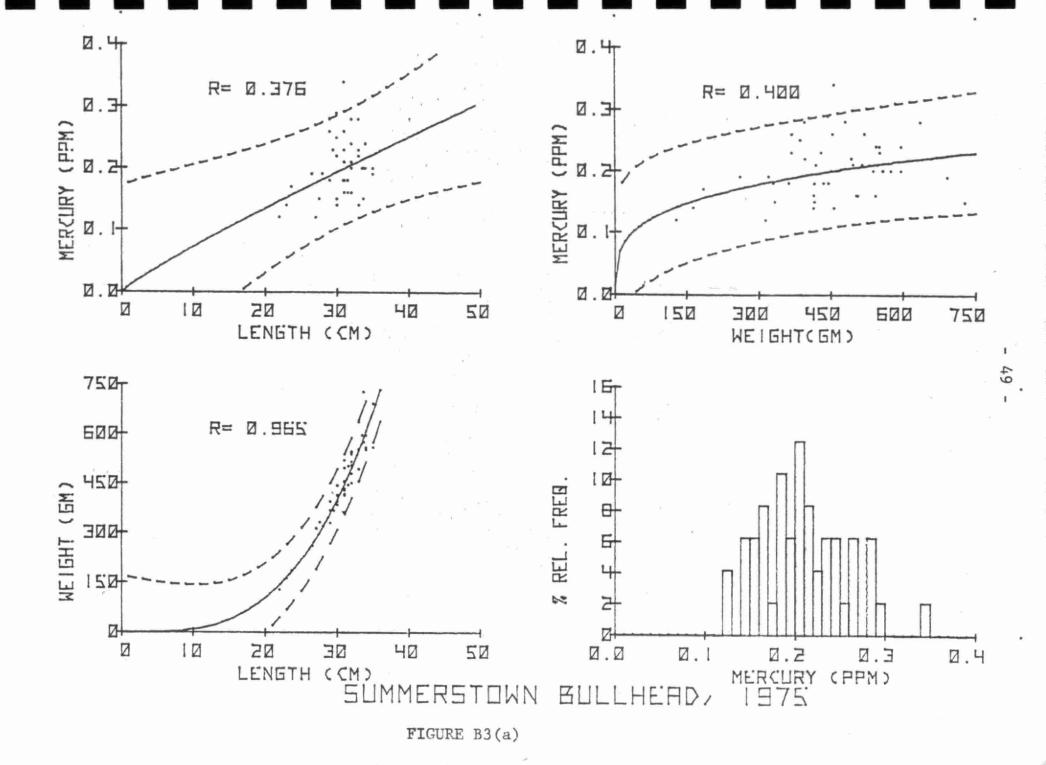
\* SIZE SPECIFIC CLASSIFICATION AVAILABLE

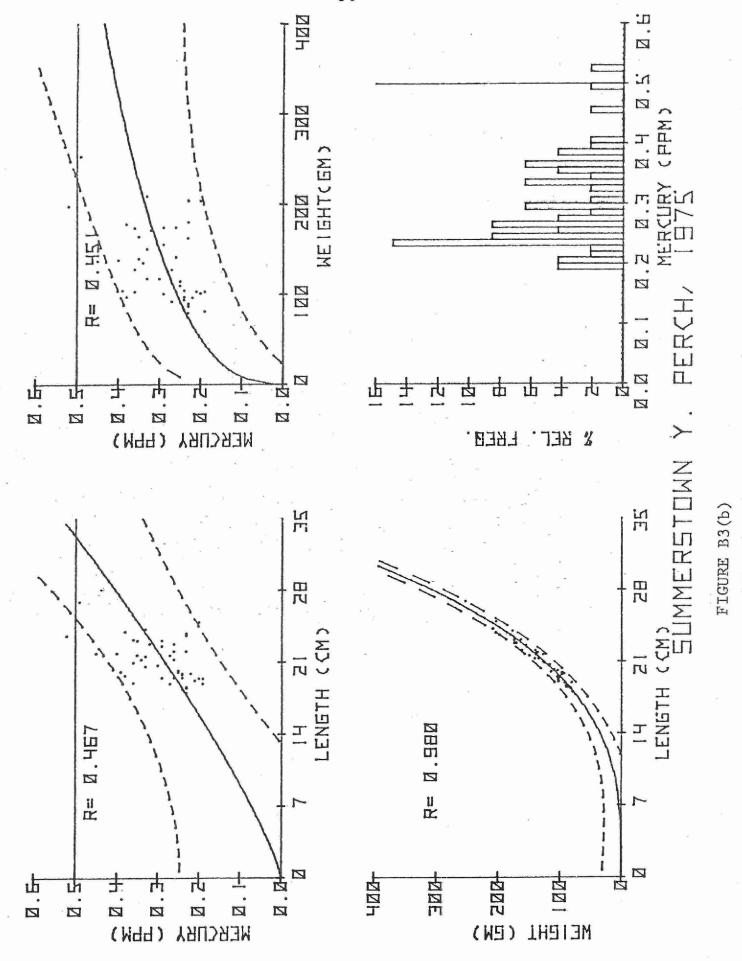
#### MERCURY CONCENTRATION IN RELATION TO FISH LENGTH

- A MERCURY CONCENTRATION (0.5 PPM
- B MERCURY CONCENTRATION 0.5-1.0 PPM
- C MERCURY CONCENTRATION 1.0-1.5 PPM
- D MERCURY CONCENTRATION >1.5 PPM
- MERCURY DATA NOT AVAILABLE FOR THIS SIZE

#### \*\*\*\*\*\*REGRESSION DATA\*\*\*\*\*

SPECIES B.BULLHEAD	A0	A1	R	STD_LEN.	HG AT STD.
Y. PERCH	0.009139	0.89903	0.376	ю	0.00
	0.006567	1.23629	0.467	0	0.00





MERCURY DATA SUMMARY
ONTARIO MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT, LABORATORY SERVICES BRANCH

LOCATION: LAKE ONTARIO #5, 1975

GLEN WALTER , GLENGARRY COUNTY

LAT/LONG: 4502/7437

SPECIES	N	MERCL	RY CONC	W:	LENGT	H (CM.)		WEIGH	T(GM.)	
		MEAN	RA	NGE	MEAN	RA	NGE	MEAN	RA	NGE
Y. PERCH *	43	0.32	0.18-	0.52	20.7	17.2-	26.4	122	51-	303
B.BULLHEAD*	58	0.20	0.09-	0.30	28.5	19.5-	37.0	303	121-	724
PIKE	1	0.73	0.40-	0.91	63.4	56.7-	69.0	1633	1098-	2168
P'SEED *	50	0.28	0.15-	0.50	17.2	12.7-	21.3	150	E	299
B. CRAPPIE	beer beer	0.24	0.16-	0.31	23.8	<u> </u>	26.8	227	158-	296

\* SIZE SPECIFIC CLASSIFICATION AVAILABLE

#### MERCURY CONCENTRATION IN RELATION TO FISH LENGTH

				SIZE	RANGE	IN INC	CHES			
SPECIES	< 6	6-8	8-10	10-12	12-14	14-18	18-22	22-26	26-30	>30
Y. PERCH		A	A	FI	В	-	****	11000	79900	
B.BULLHEAD	Permit	A	Ĥ	A	Ĥ	Ä	2**018	stein	10001	Week
P'SEED	A	A	Ĥ	*****	Here	Here	anne	****	*****	****

- A MERCURY CONCENTRATION (0.5 PPM
- B MERCURY CONCENTRATION 0.5-1.0 PPM
- C MERCURY CONCENTRATION 1.0-1.5 PPM
- D MERCURY CONCENTRATION >1.5 PPM
- MERCURY DATA NOT AVAILABLE FOR THIS SIZE

#### \*\*\*\*\*\*\*REGRESSION DATA\*\*\*\*\*

Mark the first that t	SPECIES Y. PERCH B.BULLHEAD P'SFED	A0 0.015027 0.029322 0.002757	A1 0.99808 0.56954	R 0.430 0.387 0.693	STD LEN. Ø . Ø	HG AT S 0.00 0.00 0.00
--	---	--	--------------------------	------------------------------	----------------------	---------------------------------

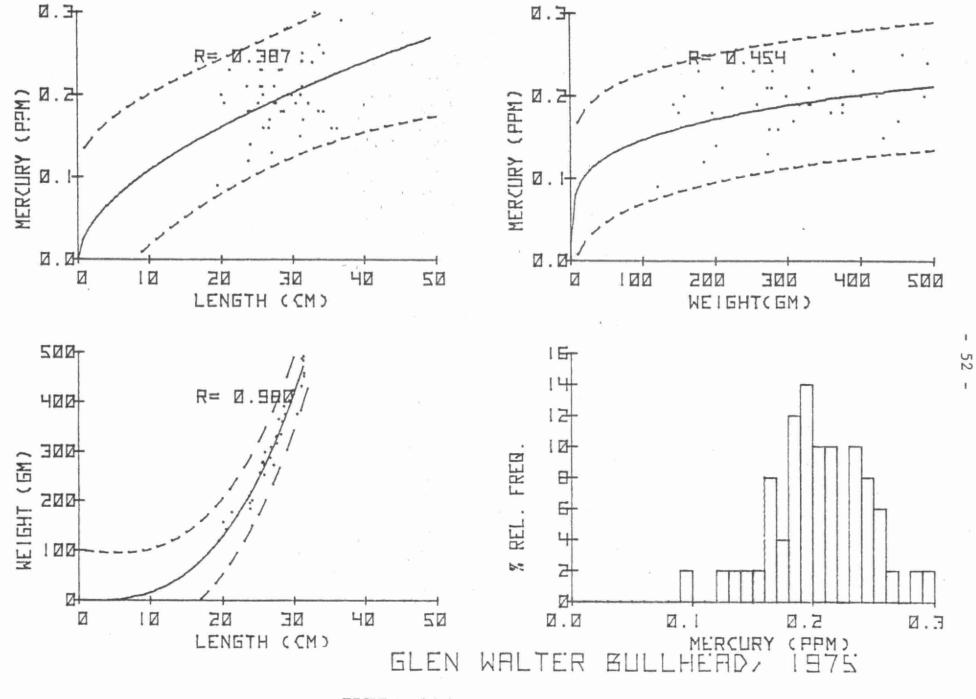


FIGURE B4(a)

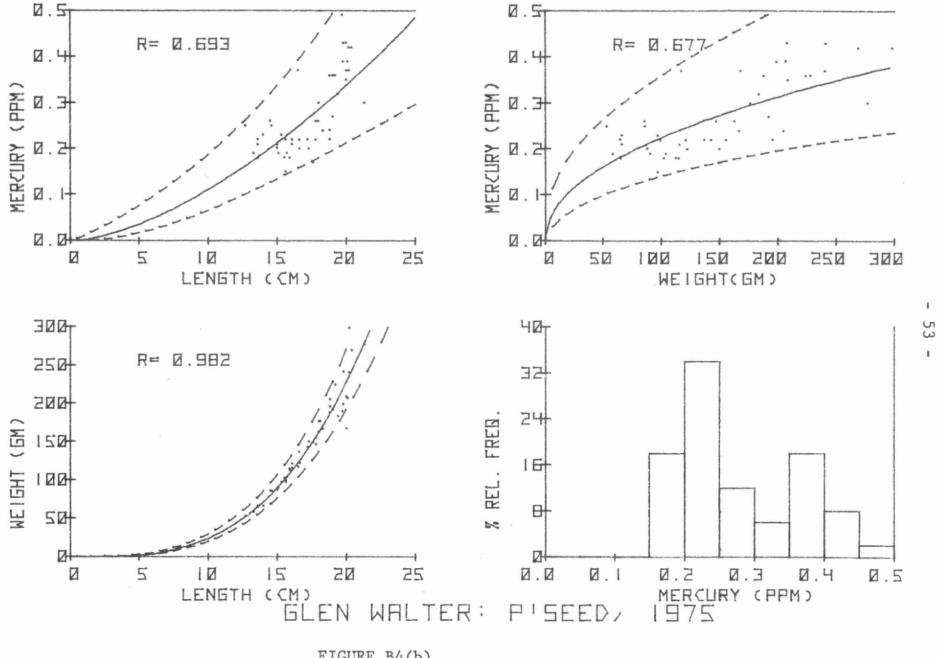


FIGURE B4(b)

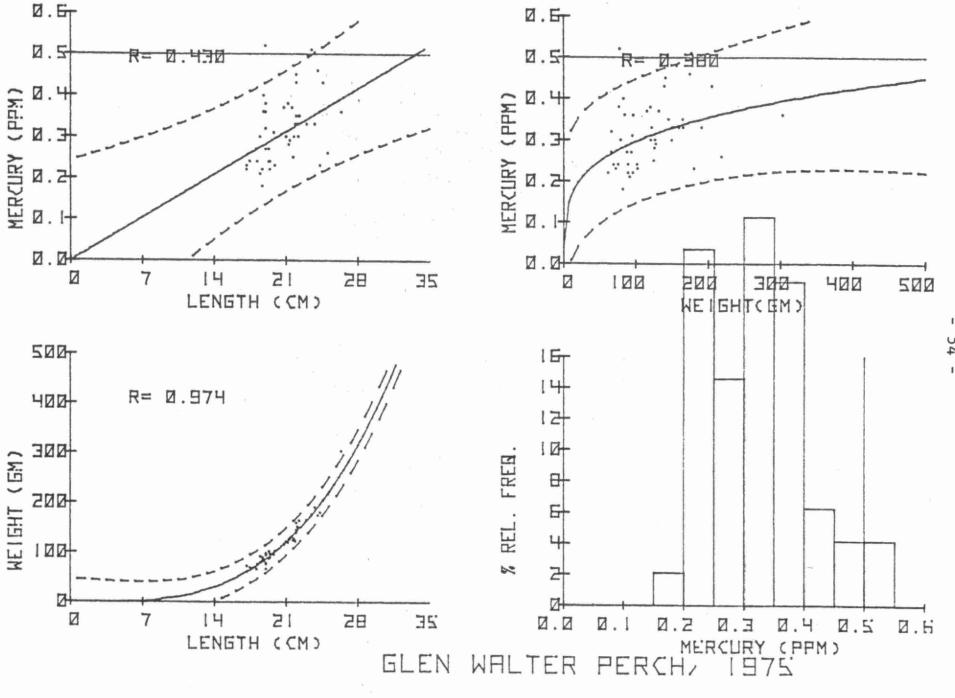


FIGURE B4(c)

MERCURY DATA SUMMARY ONTARIO MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT, LABORATORY SERVICES BRANCH

LOCATION: LAKE ONTARIO #5, 1975 IROQUOIS , DUNDAS COUNTY LAT/LONG: 4451/7519

SPECIES	М	MERCU			The limit is any it	H (CM.)		WEIGHT	(GM.)	4
ĒT 205 E 1205 E 2100 005		MEAN	RH	HGE	MEAN	RE	NGE	MEAN	EF	MGE
W. SUCKER	29	0.44	0.16-	0.68	42.4	15.6-	60.0	892	601-	2258
P'SEED *	34	0.23	0.11-	0.63	16.0	12.8-	18,4	101	54-	170
PIKE *	24	0.62	0.17-	2.00	60.7	37.0-	87.0	1666	295	4124
R. BASS	1. 2	0.37	0.22-	0.70	17.9	15.5-	20.0	116	68-	162
S.M. BASS	3	0.94	0.79-	1.07	37.3	36.2-	39.0	838	738-	1003
Y. PERCH *	27	0.40	0.19-	1.11	21.4	17.6-	29.5	125	. 60	315
M. PERCH	22	0.23	0.11-	0.39	19.8	17.0-	24.0	121	68-	236
B. CRAPPIE*	49	0.19	0.06-	0.45	22.0	18.8-	26.6	166	96-	342
B.BULLHEAD	25	0.21	0.11-	0.35	23.6	20.3-	27.0	157	97	250
L.M. BASS	1	0.60	****		33.6	****	<del>rin</del>	723	***	ma ta

\* SIZE SPECIFIC CLASSIFICATION AVAILABLE

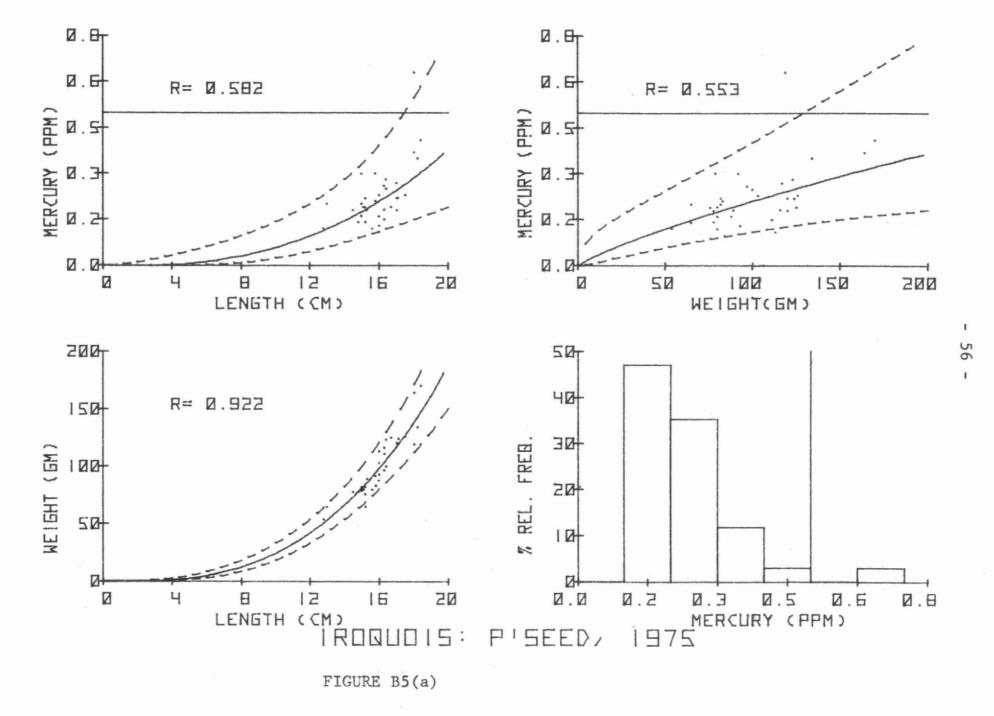
# MERCURY CONCENTRATION IN RELATION TO FISH LENGTH

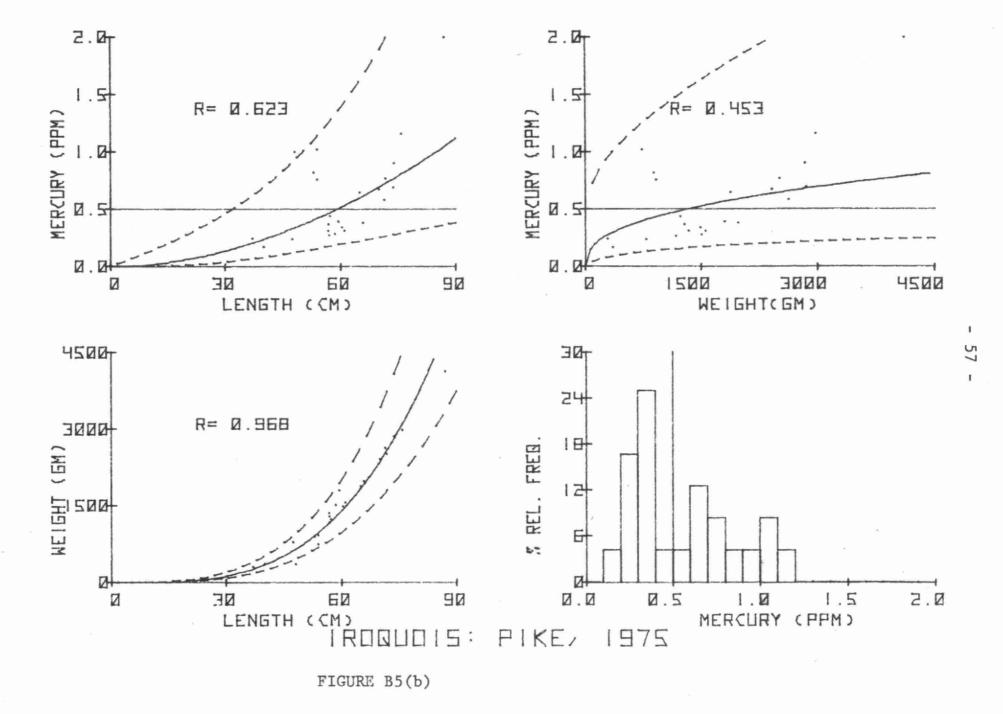
ero pro pro ero, qui pro ero,	3 Sm	ar w		SIZE	RANGE					
SPECIES	< 6 ⋅	6-8	B - 1 B	10-12	12-14	14-18	18-22	22-25	26-30	>30
P'SEED	FI	Ħ		****	****			too has been suit	Inn less had had	
PIKE	****		ner	****	A	ø	123	D	E)	jus.
Y. PERCH	1110	ı	B	D	ļ.,	1.1	171	D	£•	lant.
B. CRAPPIE	free	Ä	<u></u>	11	e.			****	,,,,,,	10.00
		1.1	1.1	17	ID:	*****	****	****	Fills :	79094

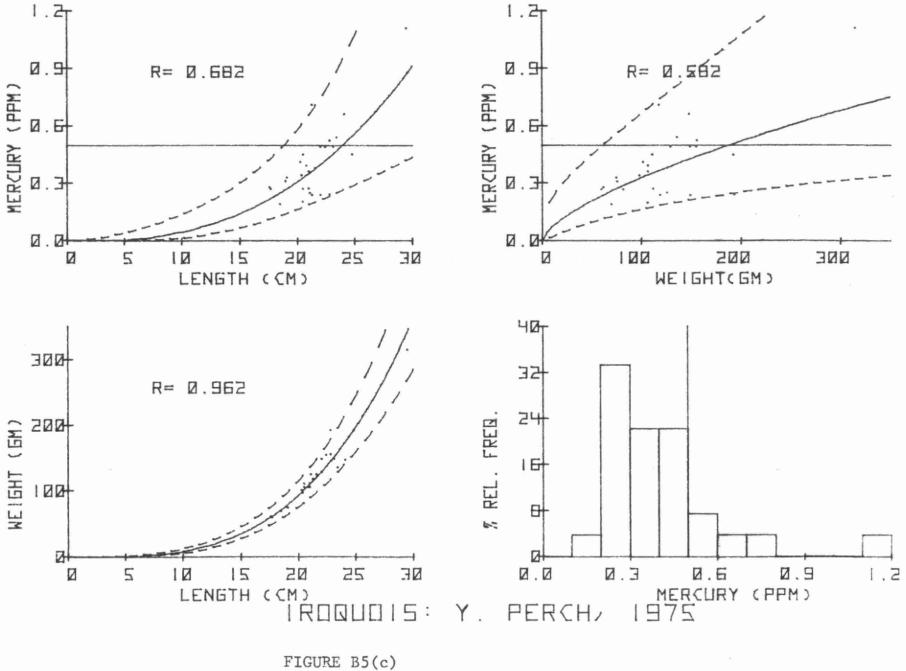
- MERCURY CONCENTRATION (0.5 PPM A
- MERCURY CONCENTRATION 0.5-1.0 PPM
- MERCURY CONCENTRATION 1.0-1.5 PPM C
- D MERCURY CONCENTRATION >1.5 PPM
- MERCURY DATA NOT AVAILABLE FOR THIS SIZE

### \*\*\*\*\*\*\*REGRESSION DATA\*\*\*\*\*

SPECIES	A0	A1	R	STD LEN.	HG AT STD.
P'SEED	0.000132	2.65999	0.582	0	0.00
PIKE	0.000222	1.89434	0.623	60	0.52
Y. PERCH	0.000110	2.65219	0.682	0	0.00
B. CRAPPIE	0.000019	2.97136	0.639	0	0.00







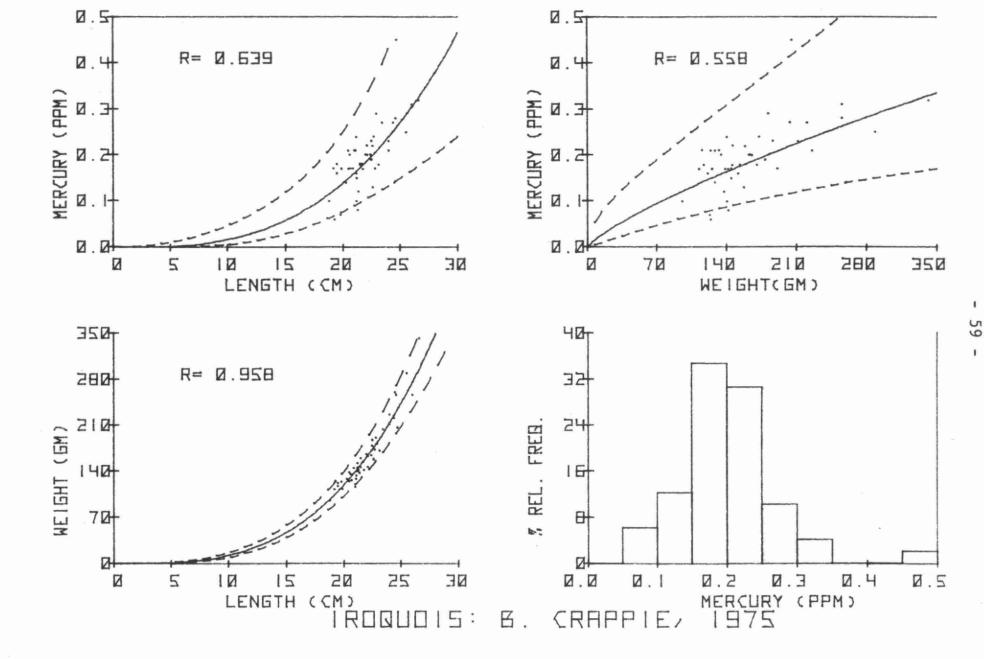


FIGURE B5(d)

MERCURY DATA SUMMARY ONTARIO MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT, LABORATORY SERVICES BRANCH

LOCATION: LAKE ONTARIO #5, 1975 POOLED: BAINSVILLE, CHARLOTTENBURG, GLEN WALTER, AND SUMMERSTOWN

SPECIES	М	MERCURY CON		LENGT	TH (CM.)		MEIGHT	(GM.)	.*; .*1
1.1 pr. pre pr. 30. 1.1			ANGE	MERN	RA	NGE	MEAN	RA	NGE A
Y. PERCH *		0.33 0.13-	0.99	20.3	15.8-	26.9	115	48	303
B.BULLHEAD*		0.19 0.02-	0.34	28.2	19.5-	37.0	351	100-	727
PIKE *		0.79 0.25-	2.42	57.5	30.0-	81.0	1281	379-	3430
F'SEED *		0.25 0.07-		16.9	12.7-	22,1	131	53-	298
B. CRAPPIE*		0.21 0.10-	0.74	20.1	15.0-	30.0	142.	58	500
L.M. BASS *	12.	0.47 0.17-	0.91	29.6	20.5-	39.0	535	134-	1228

\* SIZE SPECIFIC CLASSIFICATION AVAILABLE

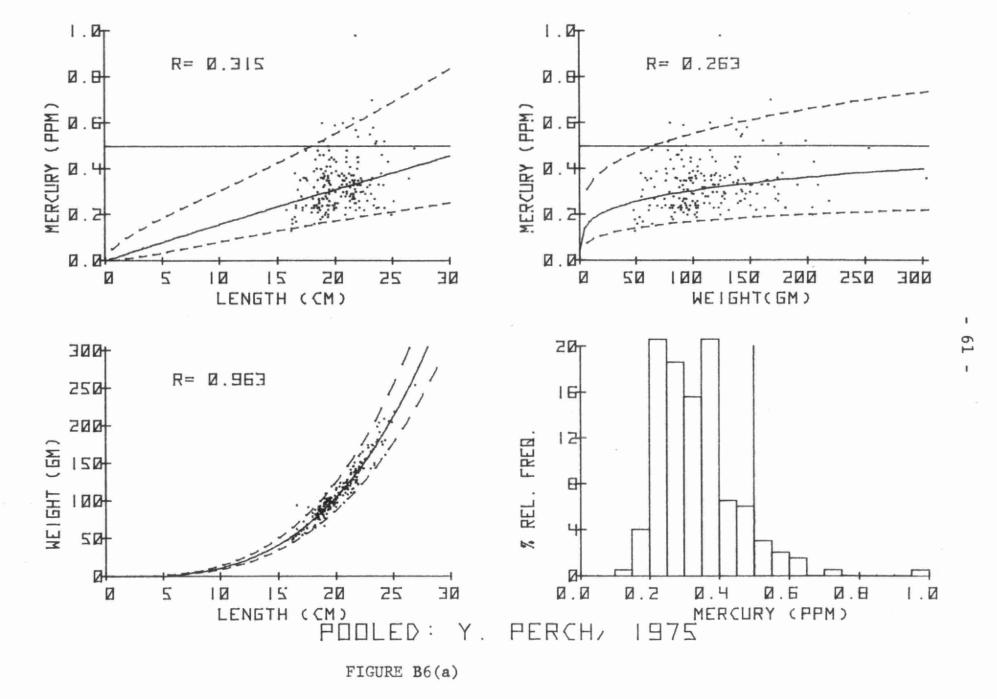
# MERCURY CONCENTRATION IN RELATION TO FISH LENGTH

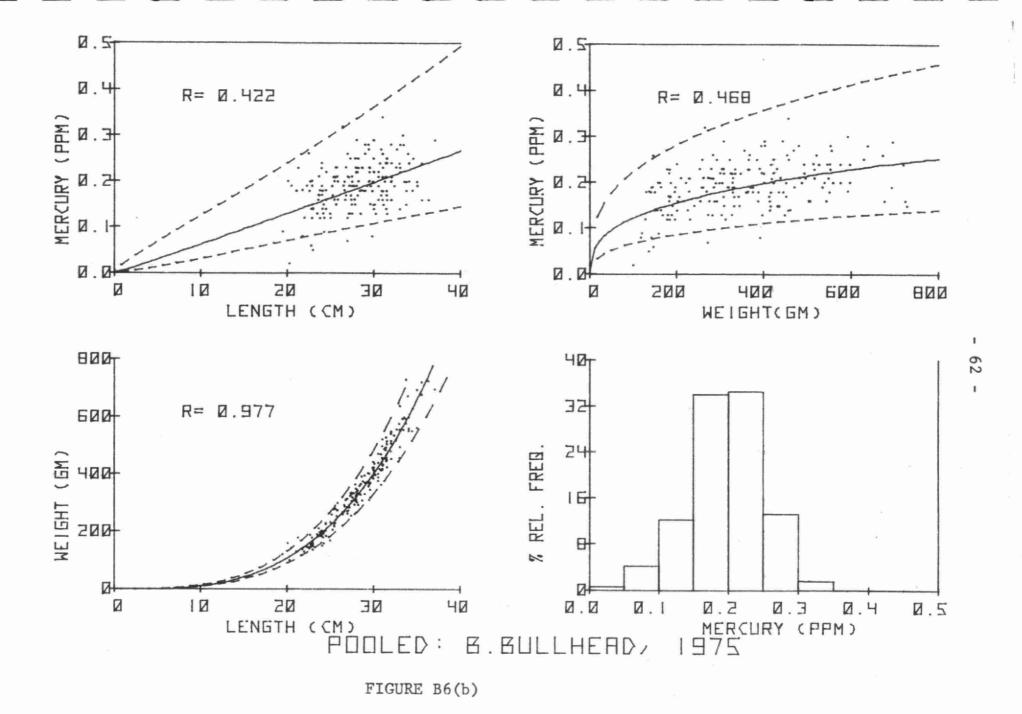
				SIZE	RANGE	IN INC	CHES			
SPECIES	< 6	6-8	8 - 10	10-12	12-14	14-18	18-22	22-26	26-39	>30
Y. PERCH	Fi	۱ <del>۳۱</del>	A	Ä	Fi		***************************************	that has been had	lone "on" "on" 'on"	V 500 500
B.BULLHEAD	****	A	A	61	A			1744	pt.	(4000)
PIKE	100,00	***		F	Ä	Ä	В	17	· · ·	,,
P'SEED	F	Ä	Ä	T 1.	1.1		****	D	l	L.
B. CRAPPIE	Ä	E3	C)	co.	ci .		X100	*****		****
L.M. BASS		T 1	1.1	n	I'I	****	*****	****	*****	****
Laffa DFOO	*****	11	H	H	Ы	E	trees.	( ejece	****	****

- MERCURY CONCENTRATION <0.5 PPM A
- MERCURY CONCENTRATION 0.5-1.0 PPM MERCURY CONCENTRATION 1.0-1.5 PPM B
- C
- D MERCURY CONCENTRATION >1.5 PPM
- MERCURY DATA NOT AVAILABLE FOR THIS SIZE

### \*\*\*\*\*\*\*REGRESSION DATA\*\*\*\*

SPECIES Y. PERCH B.BULLHEAD PIKE P'SEED B. CRAPPIE L.M. BASS	A0 0.017565 0.005765 0.000707 0.002266 0.001701 0.000729	A1 0.95925 1.04035 1.69546 1.64879 1.59091	R 0.315 0.422 0.626 0.570 0.631 0.791	STD LEN. 0 0 60 0 0 0	HG AT STD. 0.00 0.00 0.73 0.00 0.00
--	--	---	---	---	--





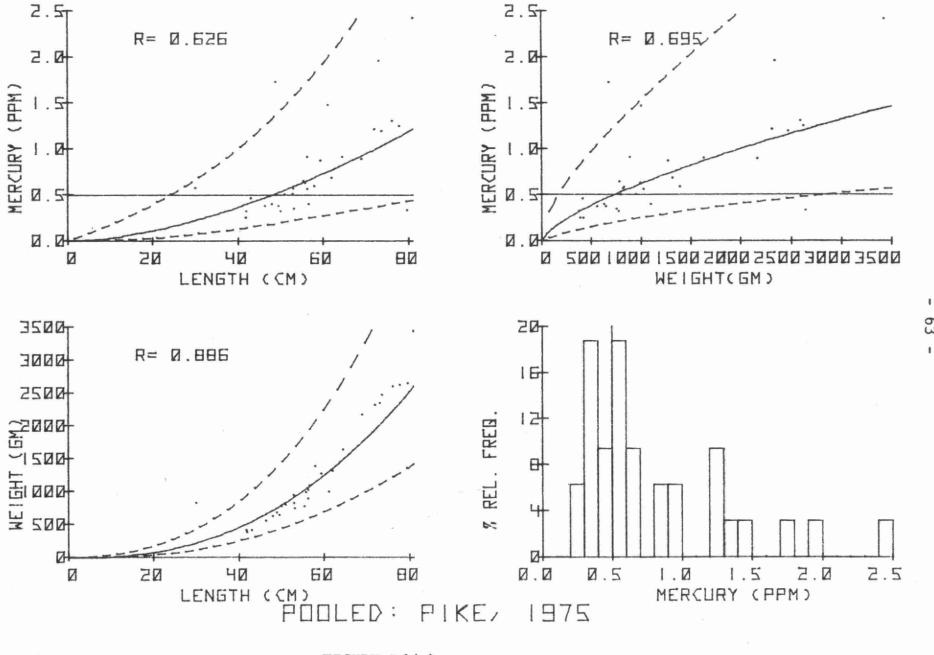


FIGURE B6(c)

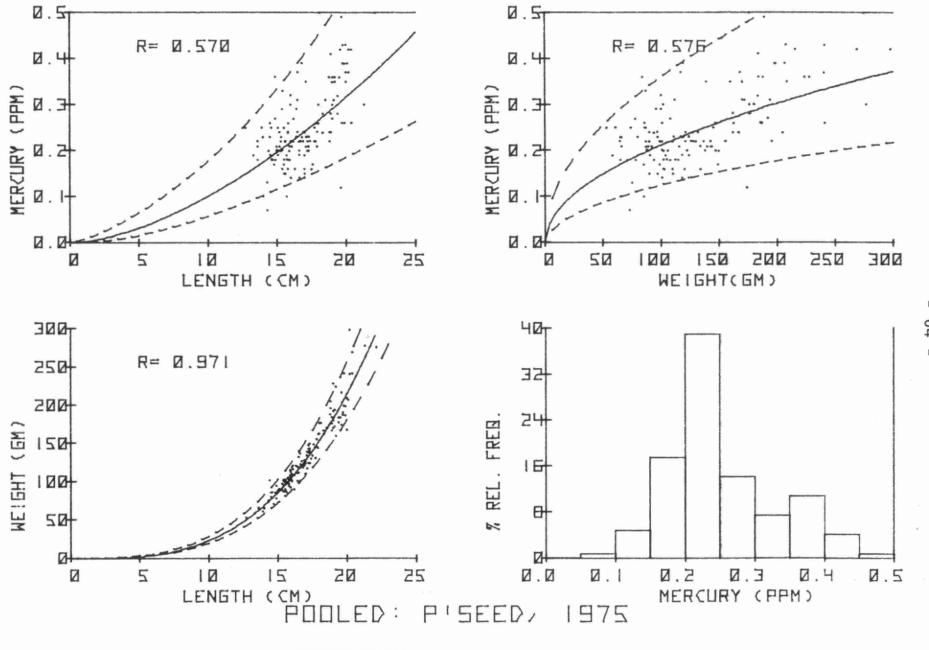
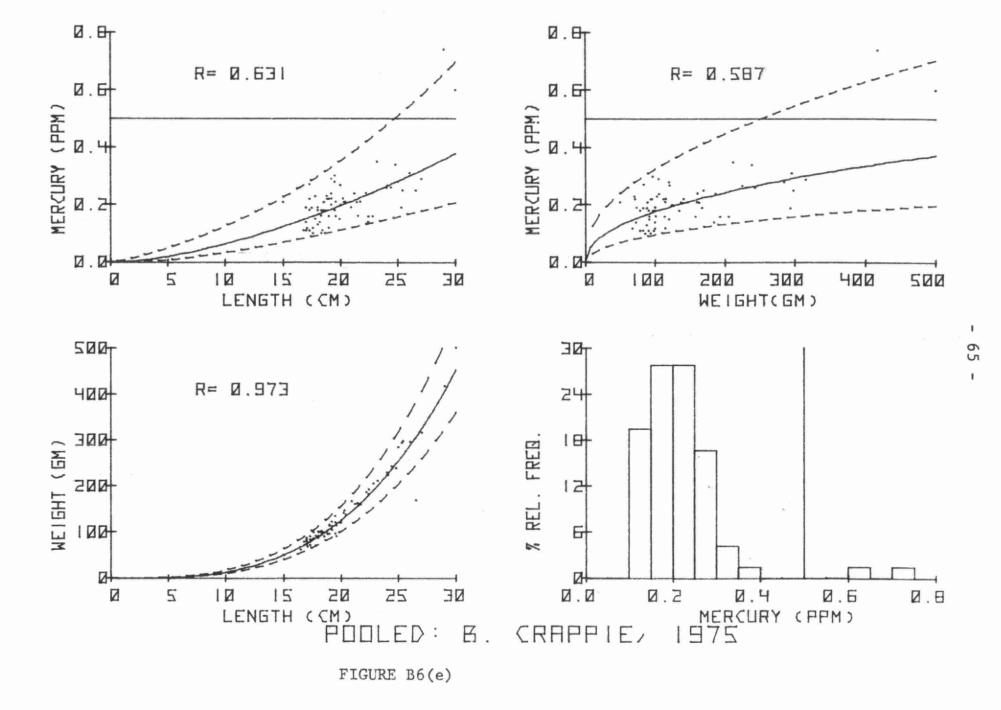
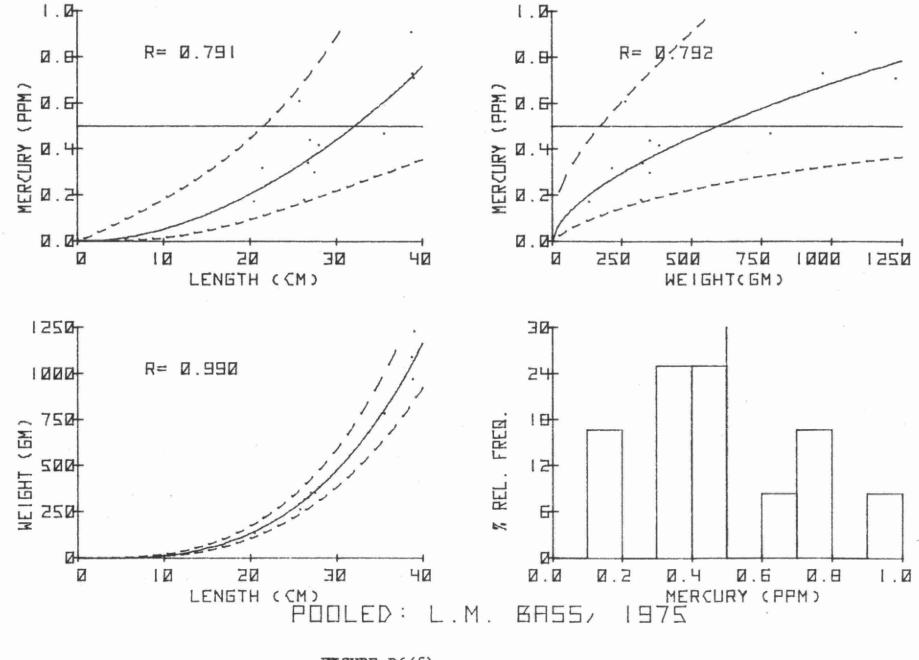


FIGURE B6(d)





66

FIGURE B6(f)

#### TABLE B-7

MERCURY DATA SUMMARY ONTARIO MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT, LABORATORY SERVICES BRANCH

LOCATION: LAKE ONTARIO #7, 1975 L. ST. FRANCIS, GLENGARRY COUNTY

LAT/LONG: 4508/7430

 SPECIES
 N
 MERCURY CONC.
 LENGTH (CM.)
 WEIGHT(GM.)

 WEAN
 RANGE
 MEAN
 RANGE

 W. SUCKER
 15
 0.51
 0.20 0.79
 48.7
 43.5 57.0
 1611
 1033 2862

 PIKE
 1
 1.27
 2861

 WALLEYE
 \*
 19
 1.32
 0.60 3.40
 54.7
 44.0 75.0
 1892
 803 4072

\* SIZE SPECIFIC CLASSIFICATION AVAILABLE

MERCURY CONCENTRATION IN RELATION TO FISH LENGTH

SPECIES <6 6-8 8-10 10-12 12-14 14-18 18-22 22-26 26-30 >30 WALLEYE - - - B C D D D

- A MERCURY CONCENTRATION (0.5 PPM
- B MERCURY CONCENTRATION 0.5-1.0 PPM
- C MERCURY CONCENTRATION 1.0-1.5 PPM
- D MERCURY CONCENTRATION >1.5 PPM
- MERCURY DATA NOT AVAILABLE FOR THIS SIZE

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*REGRESSION DATA\*\*\*\*

REGRESSION MODEL: HG=A0\*L+A1

SPECIES A0 A1 R STD LEN. HG AT STD. WALLEYE 0.000010 2.93514 0.920 50 0.93

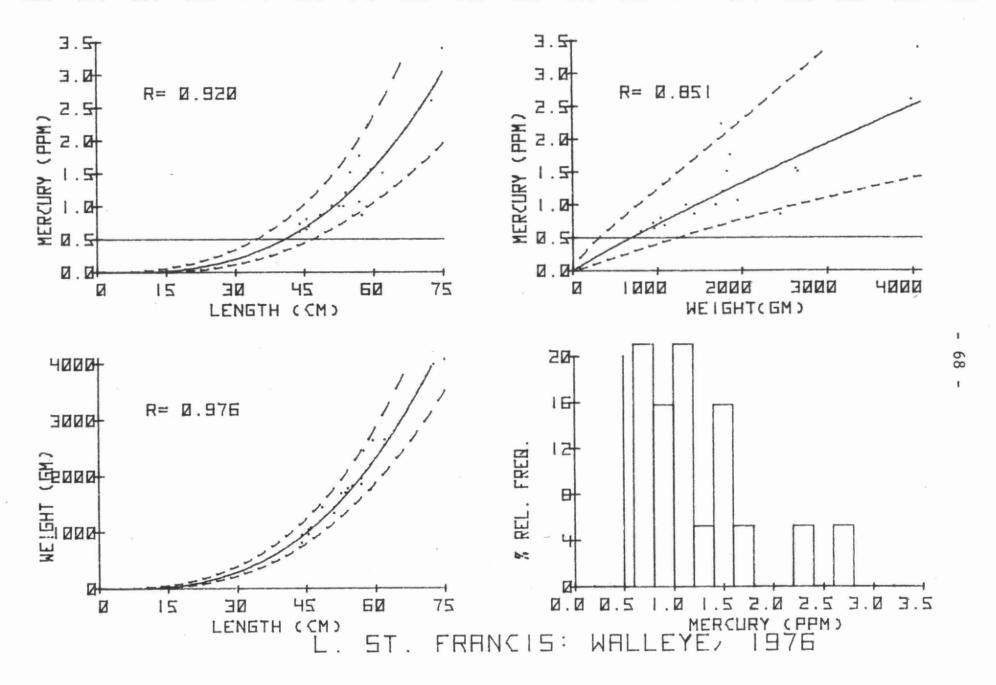


FIGURE B7

#### APPENDIX C

MERCURY CONCENTRATIONS IN 1970 AND 1975 SEDIMENT SAMPLES AND 1975 FISH SAMPLES - RAW DATA.

#### INDEX

Table C-1 Sediments - 1970

Table C-2 Sediments - 1975

Table C-3 Fish - Bainsville (A)

Table C-4 Fish - Charlottenburgh (B)

Table C-5 Fish - Summerstown (C)

Table C-6 Fish - Glen Walter (D)

Table C-7 Fish - Iroquois (E)

Table C-8 Fish - Raisin River

TABLE C-1. SEDIMENT ANALYSES - 1970

DISTANCE FROM FLY CREEK SEWER (mi.)	DISTANCE OFF NORTH SHORE (ft.) <sup>2</sup>	MERCURY (ppm dry wt.) <sup>3</sup>	IGNITION LOSS (%)
3.20 (u) 3.00 (u) 0.80 (u) 0.35 0.45 0.60	9,800 9,000 250	0.06 0.29 0.24 1.25 0.85 14.50	1.3 7.7 2.5 -
0.70	100	7.46 1.95 2.20	22.0
1.90 2.35	300 100 400	35.85 1.24 12.03	15.0 3.2 9.5
2.50	150 300 450 600	23.89 7.11 20.31 3.78	16.4 8.4 15.0 30.0
2.60	150 500	14.18 4.67	16.0 12.0
2.65	150 500	7.86 3.51	10.0
2.85	50 450 900	2.36 6.57 9.42	5.9 13.0 24.0
3.10 3.95 4.30 4.83 5.16 5.23	300 3,100 200 4,300 900 2,000 3,200	10.08 4.38 7.74 0.32 4.33 1.18 0.79	13.0 17.0 12.0 3.0 12.0 11.0
5.30 5.55	5,200 50 1,000 3,000 3,200 3,300	0.27 4.00 0.65 0.70 0.35 0.30	8.6 - - - -
6.70 7.05 9.65	3,350 2,000 1,000 1,400 1,900 4,800 6,100 8,700	0.09 0.27 2.67 3.37 1.24 0.64 0.24 0.31	8.2 16.0 10.0 4.8 8.3 5.4 11.0
12.40 12.95 13.30	2,700 7,400 11,600	2.73 0.64 0.09	7.8 9.6 4.8

<sup>(</sup>u) - Upstream

 $<sup>1 \, \</sup>text{lmi.} = 1.6 \, \text{km}$ 

<sup>2 1</sup> ft. = 0.305 m

<sup>3</sup> ppm = mg/kg

TABLE C-2. SEDIMENT ANALYSES - 1975

, 7			*	
DISTANCE F FLY CREEK (mi.)		DISTANCE OFF NORTH SHORE (ft.) <sup>2</sup>	MERCURY (ppm dry wt.) <sup>3</sup>	IGNITION LOSS (%)
6.75 (u)		9,000	L 0.01	-
6.65 (u)		10,000 500	L 0.01 0.02	-
6.50 (u)		300 1,800	0.07 0.14	
		3,000 12,500	0.12	-
6.00 (u)		12,500 13,500	0.02 0.21	_
4.50 (u)		7,000	0.04	
		7,500 8,500	0.03 0.05	
4.25 (u)	2 4	300	0.10	
		600	0.10 0.04	<u> </u>
·		3,000 3,400	0.06	_
4.05 (u)		550	0.02	_
	v.	2,200 6,300	0.04 0.05	- -
	ž .	6,900	0.02	3.0
3.00 (u)		9,000 9,800	0.09 0.02	1.2
1.87 (u)	¥(	50	0.02	L 1.0
0.20 (u)		700 1,000	0.03 0.07	1.3 $1.2$
0.00		50	0.35	2.6
0.35		250 100	12.7 2.7	36.0 16.0
0.65		100	1.8	10.0
0.70	*	100 250	18.2 11.0	13.0 27.0
Nac april		400	0.85	1.8
0.87 1.15		100 1,300	0.05 0.07	1.7 2.6
		1,700	0.25	8.8
1.45 1.70		100 100	2.09 0.37	11.0 2.1 1.7 5.5 5.5
2.20		1,000	0.04	1.7
		1,400 1,800	0.22 0.18	5.5
2.37		50	29.0	6.5
2.46		50 100	7.3 6.0	4.4 4.4
		300	0.62	1.9
2.47		50 100	7.2 6.3	13.0 12.0
		300	4.8	10.0
2.49		50	32.0 44.0	13.0 40.0
		100 250	11.3	9.7
Tp-		500	3.3	6.2

TABLE C-2 cont'd.

DISTANCE FROM FLY CREEK SEWER (mi.)	DISTANCE OFF NORTH SHORE (ft.)	MERCURY (ppm dry wt.)	IGNITION LOSS (%)
	¥		
2.50	50 150	8.7 6.9	10.0 6.8
	450	2.2	4.5
2.52	25	9.6	14.0
	100 450	6.9 2.2 9.6 5.3 1.5	11.0 3.3
2.53	50	12.5	14.0
	150	4.8	8.2
254	250 50	2.8 13.5	4.7 14.0
234	250	7.0	8.0
2.55	25	7.8	14.0
2.56 2.58	·50 50	5.0 8.2	8.2 8.0
2.60	50	5.3	6.9
2.85	50	1.99	8.9
	200 450	5.45 20.0	6.1 11.0
	1,700	0.13	3.8
	2,000	0.47	11.0
3.07	, 50 200	2.84 2.40	12.0 9.0
	350	4.86	6.8
,	800	0.65	2.1
3.20	1,300 50	0.28	2.8 11.0
5.20	300	4.49	8.3
	800	16.1	13.0
3.40	1,300 1,300	0.74 0.66	2.6 4.6
3.65	200	0.55	2.2
0.00	4,000	0.34	8.3
3.82	50 850	0.47 1.22	4.0 9.6
	2,900	0.39	1.8
4.05	100	1.78	9.1
4.30	900 200	0.74 0.20	9.8 2.7
4.50	1,000	1.46	8.5 5.7
	1,700	1.78	5.7
4.65	650 1,050	6.3 2.15	8.7 9.0
	2,500	0.31	4.0
4.80	500	1.00	4.6
	1,400 3,800	0.28 0.25	1.6 2.3
5.10	200	1.03	6.9 7.7
	400	5.5	7.7
5.30	2,800 3,200	0.27 0.62	3.9 9.0
2	9,750	0.14	-
*	10,500	0.20	-

TABLE C-2 cont'd.

DISTANCE FROM FLY CREEK SEWER (mi.)	DISTANCE OFF NORTH SHORE (ft.)	MERCURY (ppm dry wt.)	IGNITION LOSS
5.60	400 3,000	2.11	7.7 2.1 8.6
5.55	3,300 160 410 820 1,070	0.26 5.87 3.65 0.91 2.02	
,	1,400 1,800 2,130 2,790	2.14 0.02 0.22 0.20	
5.90	3,120 300	0.20 1.85	9.4
6.10	500 300 550 2,300	1.54 3.65 1.52 0.06	7.6 8.3 5.9 2.7
6.70 6.95 7.12	2,400 1,100 100 300 600 1,000 1,300 1,700 4,200	0.11 1.10 4.58 0.41 0.92 0.92 0.39 0.05 0.01	3.5 7.6 - - - - -
8.70 9.65	4,600 2,600 1,400 1,900 4,800 6,100	0.12 0.05 0.10 0.10 0.64 0.01	- - - -
10.35 12.00 12.40 12.95 13.30 14.00	8,700 2,700 3,700 2,700 7,400 11,600 5,100	0.01 0.01 0.04 0.24 0.04 0.01	

<sup>(</sup>u) - Upstream

L = less than

 $<sup>1 \</sup>quad 1 \text{ mi.} = 1.6 \text{ km}$ 

<sup>2 1</sup> ft. = 0.305 m

<sup>3</sup> ppm = mg/kg

TABLE C-3

DRIVE LOCAT YEAR: TOWNS LAT/L	ION: HIP:	1 ONTARIO 1975 BAINSVI 4511/74 SUBLOC	LLE 25	FILE: OUTPUT OF DISTRICT: REGION: LENGTH	31 PTION: 1 GLENGF SE WEIGHT	•
1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890	77 77 77 88 88 88 88 88 89 99 99 99 99 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 11 11 12 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	 	PIKE PIKE B. CRAPPIE B	648.0 648.0 648.0 648.0 648.0 648.0 648.0 648.0 648.0 648.0 648.0 648.0 648.0 648.0 649.0 64	1314 631 773 89 62 89 205 88 101 124 164 169 164 174 185 196 185 197 198 198 198 198 199 199 199 199 199 199	0.21

TABLE C-3 cont'd

	(*)	,	Comment Direct A	Seri di	That do say 1 are so	0 0 0 0	
DRIVE: LOCATIO YEAR:	IN:	1 ONTARIO 1975	1 #5		FILE: OUTPUT O	32 PTION: 1	*
TÖWNSHI LATZLON		BĀĪNŠVI 4511/74			DISTRICT REGION:	I GLENGA SE	RRY
ROW# S	AMPLE#	SUBLOC	SPECIES		LENGTH	MEIGHT	HC
12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890 111111111222222222333333333334444444445	7890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012322222222222222222222222222222222222		P'SEEDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD		16.80994280933005992244452701119253657499624835750 16.8099.3300599224452701119.55.499624835750 11.55.494.52701119.55.499624835750 11.55.499624835750 11.55.499624835750	11207821670443015444801544420003105144180155448015448015448015442003105141801767975546228	0.1640 0.2040 0.2040 0.20300 0.20300 0.2

#### TABLE C-3 cont'd

DRIVE: LOCAT: YEAR:		1 ONTARIO 1975	#5	FILE: OUTPUT OF	33 TION: 1	
TOWNSH LAT/L(		BAINSVI 4511/74		DISTRICT: REGION:	GLENGA SE	RRY
ROW#	SAMPLE#	SUBLOC	SPECIES	LENGTH	WEIGHT	HG
1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890	89012345678900123456789012345678901234567890123456 44666666666666666666666666666666666		B. CRAPPIE B. BULLHEAD	94.05.234.25.326.0835.455.008285.892.604.3564.0803.0562503505052222222222222222222222222222	167 243 198 1447 198 199 199 199 199 199 199 199 199 199	0.18216481221957513334189980.25157928690.159275262200.18216481227513334180635157928690.159275262200.1222622000.122262200.12226200.1222262200.12226200.12226200.12226200.12226200.12226200.12226200.1222262200.12226200.122262000.122262000.122262000.122262000.122262000.122262000.122262000.122262000.122262000.1222620000000000

#### TABLE C-3 cont'd

DRIVE: LOCATION: YEAR: TOWNSHIP: LAT/LONG:	1 ONTARIO 1975 BAINSVI 4511/74	L. L. E.	FILE: OUTPUT OF DISTRICT REGION:		RRY
ROW# SAMPLE	# SUBLOC	SPECIES	LENGTH	WEIGHT	HG
1 617 618 619 620 621 623 624 623 624 623 624 623 624 626 7 623 7 624 7 626 7 627 10 627 11 627 12 628 13 799 14 799 18 801 19 801 20 803 21 803 22 803 23 804 24 25 809 810 22 803 31 814 32 815 33 814 35 816 37 820 31 823 40 823 41 823 42 823 43 824 44 824 45 829 46 829 47 829 48 831 48 832 48 832 48 832 48 832 48 833 48 833 48 833 48 833 48 833 48 833 48 834 48 835 48 836 48 837 48 838 49 831 48 832 48 833 49 832 48 833 48 833 48 833 48 833 48 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 839 839 839 839 839 839 839 839		B.BULLHEAD B.BULLHEAD B.BULLHEAD B.BULLHEAD B.BULLHEAD B.BULLHEAD B.BULLHEAD B.BULLHEAD B.BULLHEAD B.BULLHEAD B.BULLHEAD B.BULLHEAD PERCH PERCH Y. PERCH Y. PERCH	27.52 29.61 29.62 29.63 29.63 29.63 20.63	303 329 329 328 328 328 328 328 328 328 328 328 328	0.1926823593686267857855868496828 0.29923593888267857855139983795586788496828 0.2000000000000000000000000000000000

## TABLE C-3 cont'd

DRIVE: LOCATION YEAR: TOWNSHIP LAT/LONG	п	1 ONTARIO 1975 BAINSVII 4511/74;	LLE	FILE: OUTPUT OF DISTRICT: REGION:	35 PTION: 1 : GLENGAR SE	RY
ROW# SA	MPLE#	SUBLOC	SPECIES	LENGTH	·WEIGHT	HC
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8334 8335 8336 8337 8339 844 844 844 844 845 849 85		Y. PERCH	19.5 19.4 23.3 21.0 21.0 19.5 17.5 18.5 18.5 18.3 16.8 18.4 16.3 17.3	90 102 150 117 115 100 53 147 91 76 63 48 80 56 76 49	0.48 0.37 0.24 0.45 0.35 0.35 0.35 0.35 0.35 0.35 0.35 0.3

TABLE C-4

		X-X	SASA MIM THE	(1 km km) 1 373	waste.	
DRIVE LOCAT YEAR:	: ION:	1 ONTARIO 1975	#5	FILE: OUTPUT O	27 PŤION: 1	
TOWNS LAT/L	HIP: ONG:	CHARLOT 4510/74		DISTRICT REGION:	# GLENGA 9E	RRY
RОИ#	SAMPLE#	SUBLOC	SPECIES	LENGTH	WEIGHT	HG
12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890 1111111112222222222333333333334444444444	456789011345678901234567890123478901234560123 1155555566666666677777721123478901234560123 22222222222222222222222222222222222		L.M. BASS L.M. CRAPPIE L.M. CRAPPIE B. CRAPPIE CRAPPIE CRAPPIE B. CRAPPIE B. CRAPPIE	20.4 18.7 21.4 19.0 25.0 17.3	97 137 100 163 114 285 72 94 71	0.16 0.28 0.22 0.22 0.23

#### TABLE C-4 cont'd

DRIVE: LOCATION: YEAR: TOWNSHIP: LAT/LONG:	1 ONTARIO 1975 CHARLOT 4510/74	TENBURG	FILE: OUTPU DISTR REGIO	T OPTION: CCT: GLEN	1 IGARRY
ROW# SAMPLE#	SUBLOC	SPECIES	LENG	TH WEIGH	IT HG
1 414 4167 41789 4189 4190		Y. PERCH Y. PERCH Y. PERCH Y. PERCH Y. PERCH Y. PERCH H. PERCH H. PERCH Y.	20. 20. 20. 21. 19. 21. 22. 18. 21. 22. 18. 29. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19.	992 992 993 993 993 993 993 993 144 995 1149 1149 1149 1149 1149 1149 1	0.36563694377300.3362094536296.3369437730096.33520096.33520096.424536.22456.22

#### TABLE C-4 cont'd

YEAR TOWN:	TION: : : : : : : : : : : :	4510/74	TENBURG 38	FILE: OUTPUT OF DISTRICT REGION:	: GLENGAI SE	
	SAMPLE# 635	SUBLOC	SPECIES	LENGTH	WEIGHT	HG
12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234444444445678901234567890123444444444567890	0678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234		B.BULLHEAD	24.5.03.05.809.05.58.4.4.57.1829.15.4.2055.7.15.87.5692.68.61.864.982.07.22.22.22.22.22.22.22.22.22.22.22.22.22	203 193 193 193 193 193 193 193 193 193 19	0.16 0.23 0.12 0.12 0.12 0.12 0.12 0.12 0.13 0.13 0.13 0.13 0.13 0.13 0.13 0.13

## TABLE C-4 cont'd

DRIVE LOCAT YEAR:	ION:	1 ONTARIO 1975			30 PTION: 1	E G
TOWNS LATZL		CHARLOT 4510/74		DISTRICT: REGION:	: GLENGAR SE	RRY
ROW#	SAMPLE#	SUBLOC	SPECIES	LENGTH	MEIGHT	HC
123456789012345678901234567890123456789012344444	73678901234567890123456777777777777777777777777777777777777		P'SEED	17.0 15.0 15.0 16.0 16.0 17.0 16.0 17.0 16.0 17.0 16.0 17.0 16.0 17.0 16.0 17.0 16.0 17.0 17.0 17.0 17.0 17.0 17.0 17.0 17	110 102 105 122 108 128 108 1187 128 1187 128 1187 128 1187 128 128 1187 128 128 1187 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128	0.16 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.23

TABLE C-5

	a description of the second se	L. L. 1991-346 (0): 0		
DRIVE: LOCATION: YEAR:	1 ONTARIO #5 1975	FILE: 25 OUTPUT OPTION: 1		
		DISTRICT: GLENGARRY REGION: SE		
ROW# SAMPLE#	SUBLOC SPECIES	LENGTH WEIGHT HG		
1 160 161 162 163 165 167 169 167 169 170 173 169 170 173 175 177 177 177 177 177 177 177	B.BULLHEAD B.BULLHEAD B.BULLHEAD B.BULLHEAD B.BULLHEAD B.BULLHEAD	26.5       261       0.19         32.0       548       0.21         34.0       552       0.24         29.0       330       0.18         32.0       516       0.21         31.0       497       0.21         29.0       395       0.28         27.5       333       0.15         35.0       692       0.19         28.0       320       0.19         33.7       576       0.20		

TABLE C-5 cont'd

DRIVE LOCAT YEAR:	ion:	1 ONTARIO #5 1975	FILE:	PTION: 1
TÖWNS LAT/L	HIF:	SŪMMĔRSTOWN 4504/7433		: GLENGARRY SE
ROM#	SAMPLE#	SUBLOC SPECIES	LENGTH	MEIGHT HG
1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567	3553456789012456789012456789000000000000000000000000000000000000	Y. PERCH HY. PERCH Y.	19.5 18.4 23.1 19.0 21.6 19.5 21.9 20.1 19.8 19.9 19.8 19.9 19.7 21.7 18.9 20.6 21.7 23.0	174

## TABLE C-6

DRIVE LOCAT YEAR: TOWNS LAT/L	ION: HIP: ONG:	1 ONTARIO 1975 GLEN WAI 4502/74:	LTER 37		FILE: OUTPUT OF DISTRICT REGION:	: GLENG SE	
ROW#	SAMPLE#	SUBLOC	SPECIES		LENGTH	WEIGHT	HG
12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890 1111111112222222222233333333333444444445	12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890 4777890123456789012345678901234567890 4444444444444444444445555555555555555		PERCH PERCH	P. P	21.6 24.8 19.5 22.0 19.2 19.2 19.2 19.3	121 205 107 145 197 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198	00000000000000000000000000000000000000

#### TABLE C-6 cont'd

YEAR: TOWNS	IONE	1975	#5 LTER 37		OPTION:	
LATZL			,			
ROW#	SAMPLE#	SUBLOC	SPECIES	LEMGTH	WEIGH	T HG
12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890 11111111222222222233333333334444444445	68234567890124567890012456789001245678900124567890012456789001245678900124567890012456789001245678900124567890012456789001245678900124567890001245678900012456789000000000000000000000000000000000000		BULLHEAD	31.1 34.5 28.2 31.4 29.9	432 629 335 526 423 376 299 273 275 317 391 488 376	0.15 0.25 0.23 0.24 0.20 0.19 0.16 0.19 0.18 0.23 0.21

## TABLE C-6 cont'd

DRIVE LOCAT YEAR: TOWNS LAT/L	·ION: ·HIP:	1 ONTARIO 1975 GLEN WA 4502/74	LTER	FILE: OUTPUT O DISTRICT REGION:	24 PTION: • GLENG SE	1 ARRY
ROW#	SAMPLE#	SUBLOC	SPECIES	LENGTH	WEIGHT	-  L <sub>2</sub>
1 2 3	346 347 348	F	'SEED 'SEED 'SEED	15.0 15.6 14.5	87 97 86	0.21 0.15 0.26

#### TABLE C-6 cont'd

DRIVE LOCAT YEAR: TOWNS	ION: HIP:	1 ONTARIO #5 1975 GLEN WALTER	FILE: 23 OUTPUT OPTION: 1 DISTRICT: GLENGARRY
LATZL ROW#	UNG: SAMPLE*	4502/7437 SUBLOC SPECIES	REGION: SE LENGTH WEIGHT HG
12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890 111111111222222222333333333344444444455	32345678901234567890123456789012345678901239456789012394567890123945678901239456789012394567890123945	PIKE P'SEED	69.0       2168       0.89         20.2       240       0.37         17.8       147       0.26         15.9       115       0.18         17.2       143       0.22         18.8       195       0.22         20.2       298       0.42         19.8       199       0.39         19.2       224       0.36         18.0       163       0.26         20.0       168       0.37         16.1       116       0.21         21.5       158       0.16         20.0       209       0.35         19.4       184       0.32         19.4       184       0.32         17.6       149       0.17         20.1       207       0.39         17.8       156       0.22         18.8       205       0.24         16.6       137       0.22         18.8       205       0.24         16.6       137       0.22         18.8       205       0.24         16.6       0.23         18.9       0.49         19.7       189<

TABLE C-7

DRIVE LOCAT YEAR: TOWNS LAT/L	IOM: HIP:	1 ONTARIO 1975 IROQUOI 4451/75	S	FILE: OUTPUT OF DISTRICT: REGION:		
ROW#	SAMPLE#	SUBLOC	SPECIES	LENGTH	ИЕІGHT	-   [
12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890	113 114 115 117 118 119 1123 1133 1133 1134 1142 1143 1144 1144		W. SUCKER P. SEEED P. S	42.00 43.00 44.00 46.00	786 878 981 1068 1193 1069 1193 1193 1194 1126 1126 1139 1169 1169 1169 1169 1169 1169 116	0.44 0.45 0.55 0.64 0.65 0.64 0.65 0.64 0.65 0.64 0.65 0.65 0.65 0.65 0.65 0.65 0.65 0.65

## TABLE C-7 cont'd

DRIVE LOCAT YEAR: TOWNS LAT/L	ION: HIP: ONG:	1 ONTARIO 1975 IROQUOI 4451/75	s 19	FILE: OUTPUT OP DISTRICT: REGION:	DUNDAS SE	*
ROW#	SAMPLE#	SUBLOC	SPECIES	LENGTH	WEIGHT	HG
123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890	2789012345678901234567890123456790123 22222223333333333333333333333333333	2	PIKE PIKE PIKE PIKE PIKE PIKE PIKE PIKE	61.0 70.0 53.0 54.0 55.0 67.0 67.0 67.0 67.0 67.0 67.0 67.0 67	1558 24140 18740 18740 18840 18840 18840 19840 1	0.62 0.62 0.62 0.62 0.62 0.62 0.63

## TABLE C-7 cont'd

DRIVE LOCAT YEAR: TOWNS LAT/L	ION: HIF:	1975 IROQUOI 4451/75		FILE: OUTPUT OF DISTRICT: REGION: LENGTH	DUNDAS SE	
123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890	45678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123 555555555555555555555555555555555555		B. CRAPPIE	19.3 22.7 23.4	141 226 260 118 116 145 133 133 158	00000000000000000000000000000000000000

TABLE C-7 cont'd

DRIVE: LOCATION: YEAR: TOWNSHIP: LAT/LONG:			ONTARIO #5 1975		FILE: 39 OUTPUT OPTION: 1		
		IROQŪOI 4 <b>4</b> 51/75		DISTRICT: DUNDAS · REGION: SE			
ROW#	SAMPLE#	SUBLOC	SPECIES	LENGTH	MEIGHT	-  <u> </u> "	
12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890 11111111222222222333333333344444444445	5778981234567890125678901256789012567890125678901256789012567890125678901256789012567890125678901256789001256789000000000000000000000000000000000000		Y. PERCH Y. PERCH Y. PERCH Y. PERCH Y. PERCH Y. PERCH W. SUCKER W.	24.67.85.41.61.88.89.89.8238.12.68.9231.12.85.46.68.87.68.44.43.43.44.44.44.33.36.12.88.33.44.34.66.88.87.68.48.48.48.48.48.48.48.48.48.48.48.48.48	102 148 126 197 686 786 786 786 786 786 786 786 786 78	0.41 0.32 0.32 0.32 0.33 0.33 0.33 0.33 0.33	

#### TABLE C-7 cont'd

DRIVE LOCAT YEAR: TOWNS LAT/L	ION: HIP:	1 ONTARIO 1975 IROQUOI 4451/75	8	FILE: OUTPUT O DISTRICT REGION:		
ROW#	SAMPLE#	SUBLOC	SPECIES	LENGTH	WEIGHT	HG
12345678901234567 101234678901234567	878 879 881 882 883 885 886 887 889 891 399 401 402 403 404 406 408 409		S.M. BASS R. BASS R. BASS R. BASS PIKE PIKE PIKE PIKE PIKE PIKE PIKE PIKE	36.2 17.0 17.1 18.7 76.0 57.8 57.8 57.8 57.8 65.7 48.0 21.0 21.0 20.5 20.5 20.5 21.8	772 79 91 98 2982 2517 1235 1344 1178 2857 1982 2631 791 354 236 89 150 128 162 68 144 105 138 132 75	0.79 0.35 0.44 0.70 1.16 0.74 0.31 0.69 0.38 0.28 0.15 0.16 0.27 0.16 0.27 0.16 0.27 0.16

TABLE C-8

DRIVE LOCAT YEAR: TOWNS LAT/L	ION: HIP:	1 ONTARIO 1975 L. ST. 4508/74	FRANCIS	FILE: OUTPUT OF DISTRICT: REGION:	41 PTION: 1 GLENGAR SE	RY
ROW#	SAMPLE#	SUBLOC	SPECIES	LENGTH	WEIGHT	HG
12345678901234567890123456789012345	297 299 301 303 304 306 307 308 308 309 311 313 314 319 322 323 323 323 323 323 323 323 323 32		W. SUCKER W. SUC	505005505505000005500500000505050 34446	1138 1033 1241 1317 1589 1236 1328 1789 1394 1829 1394 1829 2861 803 949 1084 1434 1686 1696 1762 1861 1948 1696 1762 2655 1762 2655 407	0.432485679114020702409600001776646110 0.4376679114020702409600001776646110 0.680000000000000000000000000000000000

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